The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

On the Mutability of Human Hopes.

Wild as erst you drooping flowers,
But languid now as they;
Dull melancholy clouds my hours,
And steals my last—last hopes away;
Those hopes that once around my head,
Their fairest, brightest halo spread.

Yes, they were once a beacon bright,
A sun to guide my way,
But, oh, misfortune's early blight,
Has left to me a cheerless day—
A moonless night;
And all is flown—e'en the young heart
That in my being form'd a part.

And friendship too is fled,
But who when poor can keep her?
To me she but the closer clung,
To twang her poison'd arrows deeper,
And plucking thence the cursed shafts away,
She left the rankling barbs to fester and decay.

W. F. MARVIN.

STANZAS,

Written for the first Anniversary of my Marriage, February 6, 1829.

Twelve moons ago—how short the time!
All sorrows thrusts I parried,
And made myself a happy boy,—
By merely getting married.
From infancy my open heart
Had been exposed to Cupid's dart,
But, oh, my extra rib from fear,
Has kept me all this blessed year!

There are, perhaps, who fain would know—
Although they ne'er have said it—
The name of *him* who tied the knot,
The discipline—who read it.
And as my reckless mind is free
To any who desire to see,
I'll tell them, Simon's brother's name,
Lacking an s, was just the same.

The marriage! ha! I'll take the pains
To tell them how I bid it;
And how, when all things ready were,
My friend, the parson did it:
But first, it may be well they learn
The characters in this concern,
And then, I think, I'll tell them more
Than ever they have heard before.

And first the parson he was one
To accomplish, for a shilling,
With secrecy and piety,
'Most any thing but killing.
His hair was white—though he was young;
His mouth capacious, long his tongue;
While blue eyes, lifted five feet high,
Glane'd, 'pon my word, towards the sky.

My bonny bride—her stature rose
High as the parson's shoulder;
Compared with me, except the ill,
She was a little bolder.
If any man has got a wife
That seems the substance of his life,
He knows her virtues can't be told,
And he'll approve while I withhold.

Myself—alas! my feeble pen
Might hope as soon to tell
The thousand strange ingredients
In a pure highway well;
As tell how good and bad unite,
To make me neither wrong nor right,—
A thing of radiance—yet as mild
As the most lovely sleeping child.

Our parents—not a single word
Can written be, or spoken,
T' impeach the goodness of their hearts—
Or say their hearts were broken;
But still, each thought it monstrous wild
His own should love his neighbour's child;
Indeed, they were so much averse,
Than take—they'd rather seen a hearse!

But what avails—ah! what avails
A parent's tear of sorrow!
The love it seems to quench to-day,
Will burn afresh to-morrow!
The lovers low may kneel, and vow
To love no more;—but while they bow—
Ay, while they speak—their hearts forswear
The promise that their lips declare!

But I return—myself and bride
Had bound ourselves to marry;
If we could find some holy head
That could a secret carry.
And no where 'neath the boundless sky,
In all the sacred ministry,
Could we have found a man so fit,
As him of whom above I've writ.

It happ'd the parson boarded with
The father of my spouse;
And, just above the store, he had
His portion of the house.
The bargain was, that he would be
Away from home just after tea;
Then we should to his room adjourn,
And he, at half-past seven, return.

Thus matters fix'd, at eve I went
To love's sweet habitation;
And sly we sought th' appointed room,
With curious perturbation.
The parson came, and side by side,
Stood silently myself and bride;
While he, having first secured the door,
As silent stood, ourselves before.

There stood we—he, indeed, was dress
In clean cravat and shirt;
But we had just retired from work,
In unsuspicious dirt.
Black bombazet my bride did deck,
Thimbled and threaded round the neck;
And I had on a shabby coat,
For fear of being a boy of note.

Thus stood we—when the parson spread
His agitated hands,
Which seem'd as though they weaving were
The matrimonial bands;
And then his faltering whispers fell,
Like unseen spirits' quiet spell,
And trembling, fal'ring, whispering, he
Made out, at last, to marry me.

Then, lifting carefully the latch,
And stopping first to hark,
I turn'd my darling from the room,
And shut her in the dark.
Then pulling out my cash, I paid
For every word that had been said;
And when I found my way below,
I thought the folks would like to know.

This is the anniversary
Of all that I have told,
And never can I let it pass,
—'Till one shall turn a scold;—
Without reflecting on that night,
To me, than brightest day more bright;
And hoping for another year
Of pleasure for myself and dear.

S.

THE SALE OF HEARTS.

Air—"*An old man would be wooing.*"

Young Love one day while playing,
As Love is wont to do;
Beheld a damsel straying
Where wild flow'rs sweetly grew;
And straight he vow'd whate'er befell
Some mischief he would try;
And cried "I've faithful hearts to sell,
Who'll buy, who'll buy, who'll buy;
I've fond and faithful hearts to sell,
Who'll buy, who'll buy, who'll buy.

The maiden was entwining,
Of flowers bright and fair,
With dew drops on them shining,
A nosegay rich and rare;
Half finish'd from her hand it fell,
When first she heard Love cry—
"I've fond and faithful hearts to sell,
Who'll buy, who'll buy, who'll buy;
Right faithful hearts, have I to sell,
Who'll buy, who'll buy, who'll buy."

To love the damsel turning,
The wily boy address'd;
Her cheeks with blushes burning,
And sighs within her breast;
"I want a heart," kind boy, she said,
"For none, alas! have I;"
"Many have I, my pretty maid,
Come buy, come buy, come buy;
Many have I, my pretty maid,
Come buy, come buy, come buy.

My price is, heart for heart, love,
I take no other coin;
If maids with theirs want pert, love,
I ask not, but pardon:
And I have thine, I know, child,
I see it by thine eye,—
Without one do not go child,
But buy, come buy, oh! buy,
Nay, nay, thou shalt not go, child,
Without one,—buy, come buy."

Just from the boy, when parting,
A shepherd youth there came;—
Then trembling, blushing, starting,
She heard him breathe her name.
"*Ho, ho!*" cried Love, "what is it so?
Here's heart for heart, I'll try;"
An arrow swiftly left his bow,
Still crying "buy, who'll buy;
Now girl, thou shalt not heartless go,
Good bye, good bye, good bye."

SELIM.

THE LADIES' FRIEND.

"What a very tedious, long day it has been!" exclaimed Jane Carly, as she languidly seated herself on the sofa, and drew her beautiful white hand over her face, to conceal a yawn she could not overcome.

"You are fatigued with your exertions, I presume," said her uncle Jacob, looking compassionately upon her. "Permit me to enquire what have been your employments during this long, tedious day?"

"Employments?" repeated the young lady, coloring. "O, for that matter, uncle, I cannot remember all I have done."

"But you can enumerate some things, no doubt. Have you walked, or rode, or read or worked."

"*I detest walking when the wind is so high,* and the streets so dusty. Why, no lady of fashion would be seen abroad to-day, uncle," replied Jane, with great vivacity.

"And so, of course, I may conclude you have neither walked nor rode," observed uncle Jacob, as he very composedly put on his spectacles, and surveyed his niece through them, with an air as deliberate as a fop levels his eye-glass at the theatre. Jane, however, shrunk more from her uncle's scrutiny, than she would have done from the fop's—"Well, reading and working may be performed when the wind is high and the streets dusty."

Jane was silent, for reading came next in course, and she was too well acquainted with her uncle to attempt to impose on him by pretending to have read books, which she knew only by their titles, or the reviews. Some young ladies may think Jane very conscientious. They see no harm in palming off a little of that smattering of knowledge, which they gain by mingling in society, as their own. Why could not Jane have named some book which the old gentleman never heard of, and then, if she did mistake names, and misapply characters, misquote sentiments, he would never have detected her? Many a young lady has thus rattled away, to her own great delight and fancied importance, when with those whom she deemed could not readily discover she was ignorant whether the authors she so familiarly named, wrote in prose or poetry, or whether the book she pretended so lately to have read, was a sermon or a song.

The truth is, Jane read nothing but novels; and as she had, only one week previous, solemnly promised her uncle not to touch a work of fiction for a month, she did not dare to acknowledge she had passed the whole of the forenoon pouring over "A Marriage in High Life." She would as soon have confessed she had spent the hours, planning when her own marriage was to be.

"Have you read Heber's Travels yet?" resumed uncle Jacob, attempting, by a question, to oblige his niece to converse.

"No—not all—not much," returned Jane, speaking very quick. "I am not interested in it, uncle. I always hated a diary. It looks so methodistic and mechanical. I think no author can be so particular, without having, in all his actions and speeches, reference to the note book. Can thoughts be free, when one is subjected to the trammels of entering them all on the diary, as regularly as a merchant would his accounts? I would not, for the universe, undertake to be thus particular; and I always pity the writers of such minute facts too much to enjoy the information their labours would otherwise afford me."

"But there is one care that frequently oppresses you, which the good bishop seldom if ever appears to have felt. He never had to endure a very tedious, long day," said uncle Jacob, smiling.

"Will keeping a diary always preserve us from ennui?" demanded Jane.

"The endeavour to have something worthy to record, would preserve us my dear. The industrious and the studious seldom complain of a *very tedious, long day.*"

"Now I shall hear that saying of mine for this whole season, I presume," replied the laughing girl, as she took her uncle's hand, and affectionately pressed it between both hers. "Yet I said it merely because I did not at the moment, think of any observation more wise. I forgot how very circumspect it was necessary to be"——

"When conversing with your old fashioned friend," interrupted her uncle. "Well, well, I forgive you, and if I loved you less I should be more indulgent to your little foibles. But, Jane, in this age of energy and improvement, nothing strikes me more unpleasantly, except gross vice, than to see young persons idle, and hear their listless complaints of the tediousness of time. I can very well believe, that the days must be tedious and long to those of your sex, excluded as you are from the business and bustle of the world, who have no literary resources.—But now, when we men are willing, not only to allow you have talents, but even to encourage you to employ them, the woman who wastes her time in frivolous pursuits, or fashionable amusements,—and such people are those who oftenest complain of very tedious, long days,—deserves to be despised and laughed at."

The following, which is from Miss Mitford's Village Sketches, is probably one of the best productions that ever flowed from her gifted pen:

I pique myself on knowing by sight, and by name, almost every man and boy in our parish, from eight years old to eighty—I cannot say quite so much for the women. They—the elder of them at least—are more within doors, more hidden. One does not meet them in the fields and high-ways; their duties are close house keepers, and they live under cover. The girls, to be sure, are often enough in sight, "true creatures of the element," basking in the sun, racing in the wind, rolling in the dust, dabbling in the water; hardier, dirtier, *poisier*, more sturdy defiers of heat, and cold, and wet, than boys themselves.—One sees them quite often enough to know them; but then the little elves alter so much at every step of their approach to womanhood, that recognition become difficult, if not impossible. It is not merely growing as boys grow—it is positive, perplexing and perpetual change; a butterfly has not undergone more transmogrifications in its progress through this life, than a village belle in her arrival at the age of seventeen.

The first appearence of the little lass is something after the manner of a catterpillar, crawling and creeping upon the grass, set down to roll by some tired little nurse of an older sister or mother, with her hands full. There it lies—a fat, boneless, rosy piece of health, aspiringto the accomplishment of walking and talking; stretching its chubby limbs, scrambling and sprawling, laughing and roaring: there it sits, in all the dignity of the baby, adorned in a pink checked frock, a blue spotted pinafore, and a little white cap, tolerably clean, and quite whole. One is forced to ask whether it be a boy or a girl; for these hardy country rogues are all alike, open eyed, and weather stained, and nothing fearing. There is no more mark of sex in the countenance than in the dress.

In the next stage, dirt encrusted enough to pass for the chrysalis, if it were not so unquiet, the gender remains equally uncertain. It is a fine, stout curly-pated creature of three or four, playing and rolling about, amongst grass or mud all day long; shouting, jumping, screeching—the happiest compound of noise and idleness, rags and rebellion, that ever trod the earth.

Then comes a sun-burnt gipsey of six, beginning to grow tall and thin, and to find the cares of the world gathering about her, with pitcher in one hand, a mop in the other, and old straw bonnet of ambiguous shape, half hiding her tangled hair, a tattered stuff petticoat, once green, hanging below an equally tattered frock, once purple; her longing eyes fixed on a game of base-ball at the corner of the green, till she reaches the cottage door, flings down the mop and pitcher, and darts off to her companions, quite regardless of the storm of scolding with which the mother follows her runaway steps.

So the world wags till ten; then the little damsel gets admission to the charity school, and trips mincingly thither every morning, dressed in the old fashioned blue gown, and tippet, and bib and apron of that primitive institution, looking demure as a nun, and as tidy; her thoughts fixed on button holes and spelling books—those ensigns of promotion; despising dirt and base-ball, and all their joys.

Then at twelve, the little lass comes home again, uncapped, untippeted, unschooled, brown as a berry, wild as a colt, busy as a bee—working in the fields, digging in the garden, frying rashers, boiling potatoes, shelling beans, darning stockings, nursing children, feeding pigs; all these employments, varied by occasional fits of romping and flirting, and idle play, according as the nascent coquetry, or the lurking love of sport happens to preponderate; merry, and pretty, and good with all her little faults. It would be well if a country girl could stand at thirteen. Then she is charming. But the clock will move forward, and at fourteen she gets a service in a neighbouring town; and her next appearance is in the perfection of the butterfly state, fluttering, glittering, inconstant, vain, the gayest and gaudiest insect that ever skipped over a village green. And this is the true progress of a rustic beauty; the average lot of our country girls, so they spring up, flourish, change, and disappear.—Some indeed marry and fix among us and then ensues another set of changes, rather more gradual perhaps, but quite as sure, till grey hairs, wrinkles, and linsey-wolsey, wind up the picture.

FALL AT THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.—We learn from Mr. Forsyth, the proprietor of the Pavilion, that part of the great fall has gone down into the chasm below, to the extent of *An Acre* at least of the rock, on the Canada side, thereby extending the curve called the Horse Shoe, and adding exceedingly to the grandeur and beauty of the cataract. The Table rock is not injured; but immediately above it, in the shoe of the falls where the waters lately descended in a circular sheet, the range has become much more straight, and the resemblance of a semi-circle, or rather a horse-shoe is lost. The *launch* took place at nine in the evening of the 28th December last, and shook the Pavilion like as if an earthquake had taken place; the concussion was even felt as far up as Chippawa, two miles above the Falls. So great was the crash, that it shook the bottles and glasses on the shelves in the Hotel. There had been no expectation of that part of the Falls giving way—but the fall of the projecting cliff immediately below the Table rock is every day looked for.

Monument of the Great Treaty of Penn.

This compact, which, for its justice and benevolence, has conferred immortal honour upon the founder of Pennsylvania, was made under the wide spreading branches of an *Elm Tree*, that stood upon the bank of the Delaware at Shackamaxon. The stately tree was uprooted by a storm in 1810, when the trunk measured twenty-four feet in circumference, and its age was ascertained to be *two hundred and eighty-three years*, having been *one hundred and fifty-five years old* at the time the treaty took place. It was held in the highest veneration by the Indian nations, by the first settlers, and by their descendants. During the revolutionary war, in 1775, when the British army had possession of the district of country within which Kensington lay, and when fire-wood was very scarce, *Gen. Senicoe* who had the command of the troops there, from a regard which he entertained for the character of *William Penn*, and the interest which he took in the history connected with the tree, ordered a guard of British soldiers to protect it from the axe! Many curious recollections belong to this venerated spot, and some of these are noticed in a memoir concerning the treaty, which may be seen by reference to the transactions of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. That memoir appears to have been very carefully prepared by our townsman Mr. Roberts Vaux, whose correspondence with the late Judge Peters, Mrs. Deborah Logan, and the Rev. Dr. Collin, relative to the traditionary account of the *Treaty*, was the means of bringing out much other instructive and entertaining matter worthy of perusal and preservation.

The Penn Society, in order to preserve a knowledge of the spot where the Elm stood, have caused a simple block of marble to be placed there, in the expectation, as we understand, at some future day, of erecting a *Monument*, altogether worthy of the event, and the scene, which are now more humbly commemorated in the manner that the above engraving represents.

The inscriptions on the stone are as follows:

On the North.
TREATY GROUND
OF
WILLIAM PENN
AND THE
INDIAN NATIVES,
1682.
UNBROKEN FAITH.

On the South.
WILLIAM PENN,
BORN 1644.
DIED 1718.

On the West.
PLACED BY THE
PENN SOCIETY
A. D. 1827,
To mark the Site
OF THE
GREAT ELM TREE.

On the East.
PENNSYLVANIA
FOUNDED
1681,
By Deeds of Peace.

To the spot where these brief inscriptions meet the eye, not only do Pennsylvanians repair with pious emotion, but our fellow-citizens of other states, and travellers from distant lands, excited by the fame of the *man*, and the *deed*, which are consecrated on the site of the *unbroken treaty*, will hereafter go to render the homage due to both.—*Casket.*

From the Mass. Journal.

PHILOSOPHY AND INDEPENDENCE.

"You can't make me believe that folks who have their five thousand dollars a year, an't any happier than I am," said farmer Jones to his neighbor Bond. "Well then I shan't try," said neighbor Bond, very quietly knocking the ashes out of his pipe, and wiping his mouth for a draught of cider; "If any man likes to think Providence has dealt over hard with him, he may have the comfort of it, for all me."—"There is no getting round you, neighbor Bond," said farmer Jones: "but tell me now, honestly, should'nt you be willing to leave off working, and take fifty thousand dollars, if it were offered to you?" "Very like I might,—for as Aunt Betty says, "there is a great deal of human nature in man;" but I hope the temptation won't come in my way,—for I should'nt be as happy a man as I am now."—"You would'nt be obliged to work then, neighbor." "No, and if I was not obliged to work I should'nt work; and then I am sure I should'nt be contented. I have had a bit of experience this way, Mr. Jones; though I never was over and above rich. I'll tell you my experience. Dick Brown and I (you know rich Dick Brown) were boys together—a couple of as poor and as merry devils as ever capered to "Yankee Doodle." Dick and I never had but one fight, though we were always together, and that Aunt Betty has often told me, was all owing to the sinful upliftings of my nature. A sick gentleman came to our house on horseback, and father told one of us boys to go to the tavern and bye some gin for him.

The tavern was three quarters of a mile off, the road lay through a pokerish bit of wood, and it was beginning to be dark. My brother Jim had had a parcel of 'raw-head-and bloody-bone' stories told him, and he did'nt altogether like the notion of going. You must know, neighbor Jones, that, man and boy, I have always been over and above willing to be brave by *proxy*, as they call it. So I says to Jim, looking as fierce as a bullet all the time, 'Now, Jim, an't you ashamed of yourself to be scared?' I had just as lief go through that 'ere wood, as to go to bed." My father laughed and looked sort of mischievous, I thought. "Well, Will, suppose you go, then," said he. He might just as well have shot me dead as to have said them words—But thinks I, to myself "Jim, 'ill crow, and Dick 'ill laugh,—so I may as well stand to my word." It was but a boy's motive, neighbor Jones; but if you will show me a man who was never governed by just such a motive, in the way of politics, business, and such like, I will tell you that man is one in five hundred. Well, off I scampered barefoot, over the hard, frosty ground, seeing a witch on every black stump, and a ghost in every bush—I bought my gin, and was back to father's as quick as a patent shuttle. I guess the gentleman knew how the case stood,—for he took out a four-pence and gave it to me with a smile. My quarrel with Dick Brown was about this four-pence. I tell you money always has its evils. The first money I ever got made me insolent. I showed Dick my four-pence, and called him a poor ragamuffin.

Dick knocked me down; and we didn't speak for a fortnight. We made up afterwards; and Dick often went with me to look at the silver bit I had locked up in my little box. Dick and I went to prentice afterwards—he to a shop-keeper, and I to a blacksmith.—We both got up in the world, and began to look upon a four-penny bit as a very small concern. Dick turned out the most prosperous of the two. He's got his country seat and his carriage, and has sent ten boys to college; but I'd bet a beaver hat he'd be glad to go back to the time when he knocked me down about the four-pence. He has got into a dreadful uneasy way—thinks he has got a thousand complaints that never come near him, and that his sons are going to bring him to the alms house.

He has some reason for that, poor man;—for they are a set of scape-graces, sure enough. They never *earned* any money, poor lads! how should they know the worth of it? They don't take to books, and their father makes 'em go through college, for the name on't—what can the poor fellows do with their time, without they have a high go, now and then? We ought to have a deal of compassion and charity for the rich, neighbor Jones. I was going to tell you about myself. I heard tell about Dick's house and furniture—I had a pretty sum of money,—so I thought I'd turn gentleman too.—I gave up business, and bought two horses and a sofa. I was idle—and I called it being at my ease; but not a speck of ease could I find. I had my chimney pulled down four times.—My wife said there was nothing the matter with them: but I said there was. However, it was bad business to pull down chimneys for a living,—so I gave that up. The wind and the weather furnished me with considerable occupation. I watched the weather-cock as close as I ever watched my anvil; and there was no small comfort in grumbling about the dry and wet spells, which I said was a going to ruin the farmer. Having no business of my own, I kept an eye upon other people's. I thought I was a pretty close observer,—and I declared as lazy folks always do, that the world was going to destruction, as fast as it could go; but the world did'nt mind me—so I gave that up. I wanted to complain to my neighbors, but they had'nt time to hear me.

When I talked to my wife, she kept on her knitting, and only said, "I always told you, you was a fool for giving up your business." If I had had any real calamity, I might have been pretty well off, though I had too much money. My eldest son grew very fat; and for a long time I worried myself every night for fear he would be attacked by apoplexy; but instead of taking fits he took to politics,—and I could soon count his ribs.—It was too bad—with all my whims and notions I could not get enough to think about. I could not take my favorite walk without having the east wind blow in my face. Folks came to me for my money, and I let 'em have it, because I did not know what to do with it myself—there was real satisfaction in being of use to somebody. How I did watch for my bills to become due! Many a time I've had breakfast an hour earlier than common, and set out on a brisk trot to pay a mechanic, who lived ten rods from my door.

"But how did your money hold out, neighbor Bond?" said Jones. "I desire to be thankful neighbor Jones, the barrel soon run low at the Bung hole. I had to go to work again—and now I am a happy man, sir. My children all believe well; for I did'nt play rich long enough to spoil 'em. My oldest son goes a representative from our town; and my daughters are all well married. Sometimes, they tell me they wish I would'nt work so hard; but I say to 'em "I've learned wisdom by experience—let them be idle that like it. Here I'll dig, till you have to dig a new home for me." "But, neighbor Bond," said Jones, "It makes me mad to see them ruffled-shirt-gentry there in Boston with their white wristbands over their hands, walking by the market, so stately like, as if they was afraid my breath would spoil their new broadcloth—Don't it raise your old Adam, neighbor Bond?" "Not a bit, man—not a bit. I often look over my shoulder at them, and laugh, as I say to myself. "When a man has nothing to do, it must be a great comfort to him to think he is of so much consequence." "Well, neighbor Bond, you are a happy man. For my part, I don't like to be lorded over." "Lorded over! Heaven help thee, man! we lord it over them! I should like to know what measure they can carry, if the honest yeomanry of the country have a mind to vote against them! The honest hardworking men, who take a newspaper home, and read it with candid minds in the bosoms of industrious families—these are the men to save the nation, when the nation is in danger.

I am proud of my station, sir; and I'll try to use my power well. There are good folks among the rich, as well as the poor.—It makes a man neither better nor worse to be a gentleman, provided he has a taste for it. If the gentry, as you call 'em, vote for what is fair, I'll vote with them; and if they want to vote for any thing that will oppress the people, I guess they'll find they an't of as much consequence as they think they are. Let the upstarts among 'em enjoy their fine clothes, as little Sammy does he rattle; and if they have a mind to take the trouble, let them toil forty hrs a week to hide that their great-grandfather made leather-breeches for a living. What do I care? Can't I know that I am the happiest of the two? An't I as free? And have'nt I as much weight in the government, as they have? "You talk like a book, Mr. Bond; but after all, I don't like to see their carriages and footmen rolling by my old hay-cart."

"Very like, very like, neighbor Jones; for as Aunt Betty says, there is a great deal of human nature in man!"

FETE AT PARIS.

Paris, Nov. 5.—The King's fete-day was celebrated yesterday. All the theatres were thrown open, gratis, to the public. So early as ten o'clock in the morning the doors of each were besieged, and at a quarter past ten the people were admitted, although the performances did not commence until two o'clock. The Champs Elysees presented the appearance of a fair. Innumerable booths were erected, offering to the palate, the eye and the ear, all the usual delectables. The cafes, to be sure, were not to be entered *sans argent;* but theatres, orchestras, and olympic and rustic games, were provided for the amusement of the people, at the expense of government. At the grand theatre the Turkish and Egyptian fleets were burned six times over by those of the allied powers, without any more "untoward" circumstance than the singing of Sir Edward Codrington's bag-wig, and the dripping of a grease pot or lustre upon his fine powder-blue velvet coat. A company of "voltigeurs, *from* the celebrated *salle* of White *Cordick* House, London," enacted wonders; and, although not English, gave, with amazing precision, imitations of the first performers at that distinguished place of amusement. The great object of interest was, however, *un mat de cocagne*, which, it is hardly necessary to state, was a mast well soaped and greased, with a hoop suspended in the manner of a canopy at the top, from which hung three prizes—a gold watch, a silver watch, and a silver spoon and fork, or *couvert;* these were to be the rewards of the three adventurous men who should first reach the desired eminence by climbing. After the failure of one or two, a muscular Savoyard presented himself, dressed in a short frock, with enormous pockets, filled with sand, and a sort of trowel in his hand, the only implement allowed. Having scraped off the soap as far as he could reach, he applied the sand by the handful, and then raised himself by clinging to the mast in the manner of sailors. In this way, after three hours' labour, he gained the top, and secured the first prize. The others were easily attainable, as, at this as well as most other undertakings, *C'est le premier pas qui coute.* Of the fire-works it would be impossible to speak too highly; they commenced with rockets, shells, sancissons, &c. of great power. After which came pieces representing alternately stars, suns, wheels, &c. The concluding piece was a superb temple, surmounted by the royal arms of France; but it had been developed only for a few moments, when, by accident, the volcano, the *ne plus ultra* of the artist, by which he meant to conclude with *eclat*, took fire and exploded irregularly, but with a concentration of beauty and effect superior, perhaps, to what would have resulted from the most studied arrangement.

CORRECTIONAL POLICE—PARIS.

Josephine Marie, Euphrosine de Fontenelle, Countess de Rocheline, 28 years of age, appeared this day before the tribunal under a charge of theft. The facts, according to the statement of the King's Attorney, were—That on the 8th of September, the Countess went to the shop of Mr. Bassaud, goldsmith, No. 30 Palais Royal, and that after having different articles of jewellery shown her, she took a small gold box. That on the 1st of October, this same Countess de Rocheline went to the shop of Mr. Leopagnol, fancy store-keeper, rue de Bussy, feigning she wished to purchase several articles, and took a number of yards of tulle and a foulard, (sort of neck handkerchief.) The Countess de Rocheline presented herself before the magistrates modestly attired. She was dressed in a plain black silk gown, with a palm leaf shawl, and an Italian straw hat, ornamented with a Scotch ribbon, formed her head dress.—Her face was almost entirely concealed by a white lace veil: she, however, occasionally raised her eyes, which appeared bathed in tears.—The witnesses were called—the first was Mad. Bassaud: this young and handsome woman timidly approached; scarcely had the Judge inquired her name and surname, when she was seized with such a tremor, that she could scarcely stand, and could not articulate a single word. The officers immediately advanced, fearing she would faint. The President hastily ordered a seat to be given to the witness, who was scarcely seated, when a torrent of tears fell from her eyes.

The President, with kindness—Compose yourself, madam, the tribunal will wait: above all, do not be alarmed; no censure is attached to you. Having recovered a little from her uneasiness, Mad. Bassaud attempted to speak, but she was still oppressed. Finally, after a short silence, she deposed as follows:—Madame came to my store the 8th of September last—there were a great many persons there—she asked me to show her some gold perfume boxes. I showed her three, two of which were round, and one square. She examined the latter, and said it suited her very well. Called by other persons, I left the Countess with my clerk. She examined successively the three boxes, and then asked the clerk to show her some rings: he went to look for them, and it was then the square box disappeared. I did not see the Countess take it, but I suspected she had it. I asked her for it, when she immediately told me her name and rank, and offered to allow me to search her, which I did not dare do, still I suspected her.

The Countess de Rocheline—Gentlemen, I protest to you that I am innocent: the manner in which this happened was this—after examining a number of things, I told Mad. Bassaud I would take the round box and a ring, and I do not know how it happened that I put the square one in my bag: when I arrived home, I saw that I had taken it *inadvertently:* I then sent one of my servants to tell Madame Bassaud to bring me the round box and a ring the next day. I begged her to come herself, for I did not wish to mention my mistake to any but herself. This lady having sent a stranger, I did not dare to give up the box to her. But the proof that I had no criminal intention is, that I offered my bag to be searched: she had the delicacy not to do it.

The King's Attorney—We can readily imagine this delicacy after the request you made to carry the box to the house of a person whose name we will not mention, she ought to have had entire confidence in you.

The President—Why did you not yourself return and restore the box when you found you had it, especially as you know they were searching for it. (The accused was silent, and put her handkerchief to her eyes.)

The King's Attorney—We would observe to the tribunal that this is the first time the accused has told this tale. Before the Judge "d'instruction," she acknowledged having taken the goods. Madame Bossand's clerk deposed the same as she had done. Mr. Lespagnol, the third witness, deposed that this lady came to his store, and after she had examined a number of pieces of tulle and some "foulards," a young man of the store observed that she put some of them in her handkerchief, that this young man not having dared to make her restore them immediately, came to him and informed him of the circumstance. When the Countess went to the counter to pay, he observed to her she had taken other articles besides those she paid for. She restored them immediately. The accused again said she had taken them *inadvertently*. That by accident they were among the articles she had purchased, and that she had no intention of taking them. M. de Monsarrat, Deputy Attorney General, rose and said,—Gentlemen, the remorse that the accused must feel in seeing herself on the bench, where too many unfortunate persons whom Providence has not favored, like herself, with an illustrious birth and the advantages of education, and finding herself under the necessity of answering to the accusation of a crime which exhibits a lamentable depravation, admits no further consideration of the subject. We merely move the adoption of the 401st article of the penal code against Madame de Rocheline. M. Fauvel, counsellor to Madame de R. endeavoured to establish the fact, that the intention to wrong did not accompany the deed of which his client was accused, which excluded all idea of guilt, and in both cases he moved the adoption of the 463d article of the penal code. Scarcely had he finished speaking when Madame de Rocheline rose and, stretching forth her suppliant arm towards the tribunal, said, in an elevated voice, gentlemen, I beg you in the name of my family to pity me and to pardon my misfortune. The unfortunate woman covered her face with her hands, and shed a profusion of tears.

The tribunal, after a few moments deliberation, declared Madame de Rocheline guilty of both accusations, and condemned her to one year's imprisonment.

JURIES.

A rule for a new trial was lately granted in the English Court of Exchequer, on the ground of misconduct in the Jury. The case was one which involved the validity of a marriage. After the Jury had been locked up together, the officer in attendence learned, by listening to their discussions, that they were equally divided in opinion. They discussed the matter again, and, on a second division, they stood *seven* to *five*. One wanted to toss up a penny, but this was rejected. Another proposed to draw straws. Silence followed, for some minutes, and then voices were heard, exclaiming, "There, then, 'tis for the plaintiff."—The Jury then knocked, and, going into Court, gave their verdict. This took place on Saturday night, when these twelve good men and true expected to be kept locked up till Monday morning, in case they could not agree before midnight.

We annex the commentary of the Morning Chronicle on this proceeding:—"It seems very hard on jurors that they should be obliged to perjure themselves in all cases where opposite convictions are entertained, by one part giving way to another, and that evidence should be received as to any of the various devices by which they determine among themselves which should give way. If it be urged that drawing lots may have the effect of making the minority give way to the majority, we answer, that the law considers it of no consequence whether the majority yield to the minority or the minority to the majority, otherwise it would have declared that the verdict should be determined by the majority.—It not unfrequently happens that an obstinate fellow, who makes nothing of a long fast, will conquer the whole of his brother jurors, and consequently force them to perjure themselves. The law, by requiring unanimity, thereby declares itself indifferent to all but the fact of obtaining a verdict; and the *quo modo*, seeing that conviction is out of the question, seems really not necessary in any case to be known. In Ireland we believe it was long the approved practice to produce unanimity by boxing; and an obstinate fellow, under such circumstances, soon found it convenient to give in. Drawing lots is not only an improvement upon boxing; but in the opinion of many, we suspect, would be deemed an improvement if made universal in law suits. The difference between the present mode of conducting a law suit and having recourse at once to lots, is, that in the former there is the same uncertainty as to result, with great delay, and a heavy expenditure superadded. At present it seems to be understood that there is in general no law applicable to the case when the law suit is commenced, and that the object of the judicial inquiry is to enable the Judge to make the law at the expense of parties. Drawing lots would at once put the belligerents out of pain. But because drawing lots might be advantageously resorted to in the very outset, it does not follow, when the Jurors are enclosed, that they should not then have recourse to it. At all events, we should think it incumbent on those who object to jurors who disagree having recourse to the measure, to point out another more rational. When conviction cannot be obtained, there must be some mode of discovering who are to give way, and when the giving way is to take place."

Evening Post.

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COMMUNICATED.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORIO.

Mr. Editor—I have just returned from the saloon of the Musical Fund Society, where I have heard the performance of an Oratorio, composed by Phil. Trajetta, of this city. Mr. Trajetta, himself, led, and the other performers were the members and pupils of the "American Conservatorio."

My design in communicating this notice is not to offer any critical remarks on the merit of the composition, (for with music, as a science, I am almost totally unacquainted,) but merely to exhibit something of my feelings while the piece was in the course of execution, as they are now fresh in my memory. I do not know, indeed, that a much better test of the merit of a piece of music can exist than the effect it produces on unscientific hearers. And I may here remark that I noticed particularly the excitement was most powerful and general in parts characterized by the greatest simplicity. Simplicity is universally charming; while complexity, be it never so ingeniously and scientifically contrived, can charm only the scientific.

The *overture* made me feel lively, and was a very good prelude to something better, which was a *chorus* with *solos*. The female solo in this part I was particularly pleased with; the lady possessed a full, solid, musical, and somewhat flexible voice. A *duet*, called *My Shepherd*, was then sung, by two gentlemen. One of them had a strong voice, though not very melodious: he appeared, however, to be labouring under the disadvantage of a heavy cold. The other, whose name I heard was Lyon, sang very musically; and I cannot help punning when I think of such a sound from a *Lion:* but his voice has scarcely sufficient strength. The next thing performed was termed a *terzetto*, (a hard word, which I don't understand,) by two young ladies and a gentleman. This was also to my pleasure, although I must again say, I think the ladies were most pleasing. Of the next *chorus* I remember little. Then came a *duet* with *chorus*. With this I was delighted; for the "*basso*," as the bill called it, was excellent, the *chorus* the same, and the "*soprano*" astonishingly good, and from the mouth of a little creature who appeared to be not more than twelve years of age. Her name is Beresford. The audience were so gratified with her bird-like efforts, that they continued their noisy applause until she was prevailed on to a repetition. The next chorus was very fine in my auricular organs; and when it concluded we were obliged, by a short intermission, to acknowledge that good things do not last forever.

After a while, however, the performance was resumed. This second part I must notice more briefly. The whole of it was pleasing; even more so, I think, than the first part. The *duet* by two young ladies I was particularly delighted with, not only, however, because it was well done, but because one of the singers was a friend of mine, and I was glad to think she would make some new friends. The *chorus* "Oh be joyful" was, to me, the best in the whole composition. I think it excellent. Many others were of the same opinion; for it had to be repeated, so great was the praise bestowed on it. I can only notice one part more, and that is the *solo* by the little songstress mentioned before. This was delightful. I shut my eyes while she was singing, for the purpose of imagining I heard an invisible angel. Long and loud was the approval of those present.

Although the evening was very unpleasant the saloon was full, which was a very pleasing circumstance. Any art will flourish—more especially a fine art—that is well patronized. The "American Conservatorio" is an institution formed, I believe, for the purpose of improving sacred music in the United States. All, therefore, who approve of instrumental music in churches, should lend a fostering hand to this institution. It is just rising into notice, and if so creditable to our city while comparatively so young, what will it soon become when its merits are better known, more fully appreciated, and more justly rewarded. S.

Tuesday night, 11 o'clock.

COMMUNICATED.

Dreadful Mortality near Savannah, Geo.

To the Public.—I have for some time been a resident of the city of Savannah, Geo.; and a circumstance of public concern has come within my observation, the promulgation of which must make humanity shudder.

In the summer of 1826, two companies of U. S. Artillery were, by order of the general government, sent from Fortress Monroe to Savannah, with a view of establishing a cantonment in its immediate vicinity. The projected work was completed within the last summer; but the sacrifice of human life attendant on the change of station from a northern latitude and a healthful section of the United States, to the insalubrious and marshy vicinity of this place, has scarcely a parallel in the history of encampments. What will the public conceive of the guardian care of those who regulate the distribution of U. S. troops, when they are informed of the following facts, viz:—According to the best information, nearly one company died in the two seasons of 1826 and 1827. As the writer has not exact information of the number of women and children who may have died during those years, he will not speak positively in relation to them, and will only observe, that it was remarked to him that from 7 to 10 might be considered the probable number. In reference to last summer, and up to the present period, the writer speaks positively, and affirms without fear of contradiction, as he has frequently visited Oglethorpe Barracks, and obtained, from conversation with the officers, a precise statement of facts, that *fifty-one men, five women, and sixteen children*, have died during the summer, fall, and part of the winter of 1828. In addition to these, it is believed that several more are likely to die during the winter and spring of the present year, from the effects of previous malignant bilious disease, not to speak of those whose squalid looks give evidence of their dilapidated constitutions and broken spirits. The result, then, of this statement is, that out of 103 soldiers who arrived here on the first of April, 1828, *fifty-one* have perished, and at least half of those remaining are miserably looking wrecks of once healthful men.—Should not the sufferings of the soldiers, in the summers of 1826 and 1827, have prevented the government from sending fresh troops to experience the fate of their fellow soldiers? Could the object of such a movement justify such a measure? No part of our Union has ever before furnished an instance of such deplorable mortality. Not one of the officers out of the six at the post escaped a fever, and two of the number were at the point of death, and not a single member of their families escaped the influence of the prevalent disease, which was considered, I understand, a bilious malignant fever. The police of the cantonment appeared to the writer good. No evident cause for the existence of such pestilence could be found there. But when it is considered that the cantonment, which is about three quarters of a mile from the city, is surrounded by low grounds and swampy lands, it will be no difficult task to understand how the prevailing malady was produced, and that northern men can never exist here, subjected as they must ever be to an atmosphere impregnated with marshy exhalations. The writer having so frequently visited the cantonment during the summer, and conversed so often with the officers, has had it in his power to be thus minute in his statement; and he communicates unvarnished facts, with the hope that our *public sentinels*, the editors of papers, will make such remarks in relation to the system of unnecessary removal of troops from healthful to unhealthful climates, as they feel disposed to urge in favour of a suffering soldiery. The writer having, by peculiar circumstances, been compelled to be an eye witness to the affliction of the troops, feels it a duty to communicate facts, which, as they will awaken public sympathy, will also, when known, have a tendency to induce the authorities in power to consider some mode of relief to those who are the subjects of their will.

A Resident of Savannah, Geo.

N. B. Lest a feeling of sympathy for the troops might be diminished by the consideration that they have a right to encounter the evils of this climate, as well as the inhabitants of Savannah, the writer of the above states the fact, that during the last summer and fall, the city of Savannah has been unusually healthy, and that only at the cantonment, but three quarters of a mile from the city, the most fatal malady prevailed.

January 27, 1829.

COMMUNICATED.

AWFUL EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.

Mr. Editor:—It appears to me that every occurrence of life which has a tendency to discourage and discountenance the use of ardent spirits, which, at present, is the greatest abomination in our land, and to which almost every other abomination and crime can be traced, should be published and circulated as extensively as possible. I have therefore drawn up the following narratives, which have fallen within my own observation in the course of a few days:

The first is, of a person being summoned to give testimony before a jury of his countrymen. He was heard with great apparent candour, but his evidence was so futile and incredible, as to carry conviction of its improbability and falsity to the mind of every juryman. His character as an intemperate man being afterwards made known to them, (though it was previously too apparent,) they were unanimously of opinion that no credit whatever could be given to his testimony, or to the testimony of any drunkard.

The above ought to be a warning to every person to beware of the intoxicating draught, and not even to taste a drop of any kind of ardent spirits.

The other case is as follows:—A retail trader, about fifteen months ago, made a purchase from a wholesale merchant, on a credit of sixty days. At the end of the credit, he was applied to for payment. He begged a longer indulgence, which was granted. The second period arrived, and he was applied to again, when he very abruptly answered, it was not convenient, and you must call again. He was afterwards called upon every week or two, for a year, and the answer every time was "*call again*!" At last the account was put into the hands of another person for collection, which, when presented by the latter person, he declared positively that he had paid it. But it being proved to the contrary, he then declared he never purchased the goods, and knew nothing about them. This also being proved to the contrary, he said they were delivered to a drayman or porter, who never brought them to his store. But it being proved that he had received the goods and sold them again, all his refuges of lies failed him.—He then said he had nothing to pay with. On inquiry it was found that his last excuse was indeed true, for he really had nothing to pay with.

We would ask, what has been the cause of all this crime and mischief?—What the foundation of all these falsehoods! The answer is at hand. It is that *evil spirit*, WHISKEY!

Four years ago, this man's credit stood as fair as almost any person in the community. He had by his industry and frugality, acquired a handsome property; he had bought a lot and built himself a neat brick house with a handsome store in front, and had it well filled with goods. His interesting family, consisting of an amiable wife and six lovely children, appeared now to be happy and comfortably provided for, and no doubt, looked forward to many happy days. But, alas! alas! What is their present situation! A miserable, drunken sot of a husband! a poor bloated, intemperate, snarly, cross, wretched father!

Reader, we here see the awful effects of tavern-hunting, and what brandy, rum, and whiskey will do in a few months! This man when intoxicated made foolish and bad bargains, and squandered away in a short time, and in a most shameful manner, the hard-earnings of many years, and thereby reduced himself to a miserable and despicable vagrant—he has also impoverished and broken the heart of his once beloved wife: disgraced and beggared a group of interesting and lovely children, who might have been ornaments in society, and blessings to the world! O reader, it is *ardent spirits* which has done all this!

Reader, this man was once as temperate as you or I, and perhaps more so, but he thought a small glass a-day would not hurt him, and going to the tavern a little while in the evening, to hear the news, would not corrupt and seduce him. But alas, this small beginning, in a very few months, ruined him in both soul and body, and beggared a lovely family. O touch not, taste not, handle not this Demon of Destruction, Ardent Spirits.

Let every person, male and female, who are not now confirmed drunkards, immediately join some Temperate Society, and sign a pledge that they will never after make use of any ardent spirits, except as medicine. This may be a mean of saving many a soul from destruction, and family from utter ruin.

POPULATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

List of the taxable inhabitants, deaf and dumb, and slaves in the several counties in the Commonwealth, from returns made to the Governor, or by the Commissioners of the respective counties for the years 1821 and 1828.

Counties.	1821. Taxables.	Deaf & D.	Slaves.	1828. Taxables.	Deaf & D.	Slaves.
Adams,	3852	11	24	4192	11	8
Alleghany,	6969	10	10	10236	24	1
Armstrong,	2089	5	..	3259	..	..
Beaver,	3120	..	1	4208	..	..
Bedford,	4045	14	2	4442	..	..
Berks,	8896	24	4	10262	11	2
Bradford,	2277	6	4	.....	..	..
Bucks,	8300	17	6	9076	21	5
Butler,	2022	8	4	2810	11	2
Cambria,	757	1	..	1144	4	..
Centre,	2820	11	1	3618	11	..
Chester,	9171	14	5	10231	14	7
Clearfield,	584	..	..	892	4	..
Columbia,	3459	10	1	3521	4	..
Crawford,	2000	..	..	3084	..	..
Cumberland,	5048	22	25	5342	25	14
Dauphin,	4235	5	11	4502	9	..
Delaware,	2856	3	2	3533	2	1
Erie,	1973	14	2	2867	..	..
Fayette,	5372	9	31	5882	11	9
Franklin,	5841	8	10	6085	..	..
Greene,	2612	9	5	3141	6	5
Huntingdon,	4281	13	2	5209	12	2
Indiana,	1923	..	..	2732	14	..
Jefferson,	157	..	..	356	3	..
Lancaster,	15600	39	14	14891	17	4
Lebanon,	3228	4	3	.....	..	..
Lehigh,	3703	18	..	4321	20	..
Luzerne,	3540	11	..	4492	..	..
Lycoming,	2236	8	3	3081	..	..
M'Kean,	211	..	..	307	..	..
Mercer,	2440	3	..	3496	..	..
Mifflin,	3656	7	2	4199	9	1
Montgomery,	7437	17	2	8242	17	..
Northampton,	5646	3	..	7382	9	..
Northumberland,	3037	10	1	3581	..	..
Perry,	2430	8	4	2980	5	..
Philadelphia city,	12096	38	7	16556	27	1
Philadelphia county,	15196	..	4	20750	27	5
Pike,	690	1	3	892	..	..
Potter,	50	..	..	.....	..	..
Schuylkill,	2045	7	1	2715	10	..
Somerset,	2925	13	4	.....	..	..
Susquehanna,	1929	1	..	2594	2	..
Tioga,	810	3	2	1635	5	..
Union,	3220	..	..	3772	3	2
Venango,	1050	1	..	1892	12	..
Warren,	524	3	..	920	..	..
Washington,	7343	29	4	9138	10	5
Wayne,	979	..	..	1381	..	..
Westmoreland,	6176	24	7	6515	26	5
York,	7983	26	12	8473	..	..

The total amount of the returns for 1821, gives 208,139 taxables, 485 deaf and dumb, and 224 slaves.

In 1828, the total amount of taxables is 243,874, of deaf and dumb 464, and of slaves 76—giving an *increase* of 35,435 taxables, and a *decrease* in the deaf and dumb of 21, and in the number of slaves of 148, which is, within a fraction, twice as many slaves as there are in the whole commonwealth. There are 3 counties, viz:—Bradford, Lebanon and Somerset, which have probably about 9,700 taxables, from which we have no returns.

Adopting the usual rate of allowing five inhabitants for each taxable, the population of the state, under the census of 1821, was 1,042,195. That this is a safe average, and very near the truth, is proved by the census taken by the United States in 1820, which gave the number of inhabitants in the state at 1,849,458. Continuing the same estimation, multiplying the taxables by five, our population in 1828 was 1,219,370, being an increase of 177,185. The same regular progressive increase will make the population of Pennsylvania at the United States census in 1830, 1,270,939. To this however must be added a population of 51,000 from the 3 counties from which we have no returns. This will make our whole population at the United States census in 1830, about 1,321,939.

The census of Pennsylvania in 1790, gave 434,373 inhabitants; in 1800, 602,545; in 1810, 810,091; in 1820, 1,049,458; and in 1830, it will be 1,270,939, or thereabouts.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

The population of the United States in 1790, was 3,021,426; in 1800, it was 5,319,762; in 1810, it amounted to 7,220,903; in 1820, the population was 9,537,998; and at this time it is estimated at 12,400,000. The population is spread unequally over a territory of 1,009,144 square miles. Thus: in Massachusetts there are upwards of 70 to the square mile; in Rhode Island and Connecticut about 60; in Virginia and North Carolina about 17; in the District of Columbia 391; and in some states not more than 1 1-2 to the square mile. It is believed that our increase of population is nearly half a million annually—if so, our numbers, before the expiration of many years, will equal those of any other nation which exists.

The bill protecting the Fair Mount water works at Philadelphia, has passed the house of representatives, and been sent to the senate for concurrence. It underwent a warm discussion, and was advocated by Messrs. Boyd, Bonsall, Hasenger, and the other members of the city.—Messrs. Martin, Snyder, Blair, and others opposed it. It appeared in the course of the debate, that these valuable works cost the city one *million three hundred thousand dollars*. Messrs. Cunningham, Evans of Fayette, Krapps, Patterson of Washington, and Wilkins, who had lately visited the city, spoke in the highest terms of the present state of the works.—*Harrisburg Reporter.*

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Tazewell from the select Committee appointed to ascertain and report a proper mode for examining the votes given for President and Vice President of the United States, &c. reported a resolution in reference to that subject, which was adopted. Mr. Tazewell was elected, by ballot, teller of the votes, on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Dickerson's resignation of the office of Senator, and his credentials as Senator for the remainder of the term for which Mr. Bateman was elected, were communicated to the Senate by the Vice President.

Two hours were spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Smith of South Carolina presented the protest of the Legislature of South Carolina against the present laws imposing duties on imports for the purpose of protecting domestic manufactores. The object and character of the Protest was explained by Messrs. Smith and Hayne. Mr. Hendricks presented the Resolutions of the Legislature of Indiana declaring the right of that State to the unappropriated lands within its limits.

In the House of Representatives, the resolutions offered by Mr. A. Smyth, amendatory of the Constitution, were taken up after the presentation of petitions, when Mr. Sergeant briefly continued his observations, but before he had spoken many minutes, the hour having expired, the discussion was arrested.

The various bills which were acted on in Committee of the whole on Saturday were then read a third time and passed.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road, when Mr. Barnard addressed the Committee in favor of the bill, and was followed by Mr. Daniel in opposition and in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Vance then moved to amend the bill by adding a fourth section on the subject of the two per cent. fund, which was subsequently ordered to be printed.

The House then proceeded, in obedience to the resolution offered on Saturday, to ballot for a printer for the next Congress; when, on opening the ballots, there were found to be 208 members present, 105 being necessary to a choice.—Of the whole number, Duff Green had 107, Gales and Seaton 95, and 6 votes were scattering and blank.

The Bill relative to Captain Bissell's case was then again postponed till Thursday, on motion of Mr. Mercer; and the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the Bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road. Mr. Bell, having a right to the floor, spoke during the residue of the day, in opposition to the power of the Government to construct Roads and Canal, and also in opposition to the policy. He was in favour of the amendment of Mr. Buchanan.

When he had closed his observations, on motion of Mr. J. S. Barbour, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

The Committee of the House of Representatives, on the District of Columbia, in their report on the resolutions respecting Slavery in that district, make the following observations on the nature of the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress within its limits:—"It is true, by virtue of the Constitution, Congress is vested with exclusive power of legislation over the District of Columbia; but it is equally true that the rights of property were secured to the citizens by the laws and Constitutions of Virginia and Maryland, which deserve at least to be respected, if not held sacred, by the Legislature of the Union. Although, technically speaking, exclusive legislation may carry with it the whole legislation, over any subject, yet, in the present case, it is presumed rather to refer to the legislative action of any other body, within or without the District of Columbia, and certainly does not confer any more or greater power than is consistent with the general principles of the Constitution of the United States. It is not, therefore, to be used in an unlimited sense, as a despotic power, without reference to the Constitutional limitations. For example, Congress has exclusive legislation over all places ceded by the States for forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, &c.; yet no one can suppose, for a moment, that it was within the contemplation of the framers of the Constitution, nor is it within the spirit of the instrument, to vest Congress with the power of prescribing rules by which property may be held, or the manner of its descent different from that existing in the respective States. Still, the jurisdiction is as *exclusive* in the one case as in the other, and the mere force of *power* would authorize it to the same extent. The Committee do not mean to say that Congress cannot change the rights of persons and of things within the District, different from what they were prior to the cession.—But they mean to say, these cannot be abridged nor taken away, independent of the consent of the People, without doing violence to the Constitution. Whenever Congress legislates, it should be beneficially, and not destructively, upon those rights. Its character, in this respect, is two-fold. The one general, as a Legislature for the Union: the other local, for the People of this District. If, in the latter, it can undertake to change the whole relations of society, constituted, as it is, with Representatives from every part of the U. States except the District of Columbia, in opposition to *their will*, the Constitution has done little more than erected, within the heart of the Republic, a form of government worse, if possible, than despotism itself.

By the brig Mary, Captain Maxwell, we received our file of Havana papers to the 16th inst. and a letter from our attentive correspondent at Havana, under date of the 16th, giving some particulars of the rebellion in Mexico. Our correspondent states, that the City was given up to 21 hours pillage, and the rebels destroyed the Palace, Exchange, and with three pieces of artillery, battered down the house of the British Minister.—Eight hundred persons lost their lives, and $10,000,000 worth of property was destroyed. The American Minister, Mr. Poinsett, was not molested in any way whatever. Commodore Porter was at Vera Cruz.—*Charleston Courier.*

Niagara Falls.—The late grand crash of an acre or two of the superincumbent rock at Niagara Falls, was predicted by Capt. Basil Hall, at the time of his visit to the great cataract, in 1827. In a letter from Capt. Hall to Professor Silliman, which we find in the Edinburgh Scotsman, in describing his visit to the cave within, or beyond the sheet of water we find the following:—

"Within the sheet of water, there is a violent wind, caused by the air carried down by the falling water. Every stream of falling water, as you know, produces, more or less, a blast of this nature; but I had no conception that so great an effect could have been produced by this cause. I am really at a loss how to measure it—but I have no hesitation in saying, that it exceeded the most furious squall or gust of wind I have met with in any part of the world. The direction of the blast is generally slanting upwards, from the surface of the pool, and is chiefly directed against the face of the cliff, which being of a friable, shaly character, is gradually eaten away; so that the top of the precipice now overhangs the base thirty-five or forty feet, and in a short time, I should think, the upper strata will prove too weak, for the enormous load of water, which they bear, when the whole cliff will tumble down. These vehement blasts are accompanied by floods of water, much more compact than the heaviest thunder shower."

A fellow who has occasionally had lodgings in the county jail at Cleveland, Ohio, has within a few weeks purchased, at one of the stores, upwards of 100 pounds of zinc, and more than 50 pounds of block tin, with several crucibles of the largest size. He intimated that he should soon want a further supply, and appeared little anxious to conceal the use for which the articles were intended. He remarked, as he threw down some hard money to pay the bill, "I shan't pay you any of *the* money!" He showed a citizen one of his counterfeit half dollars, and stated that they had dies for several denominations of silver money.

According to a report lately made to the Legislature of New York, by the Secretary of State, there are now above eight thousand six hundred common school districts in that state. In the schools from which reports have been received, 468,205 scholars have received instruction, for an average period of eight months, in the year 1828. In the same districts, the whole number of children, between the ages of five and fifteen years, is 449,113. Since the preceding annual report, the number of children taught in the common schools of the state has increased 26,349. During the year 1828, the sum of $202,353 was paid to the districts which have made reports. Of this, $100,000 came from the state treasury, $119,209 from a tax on the towns, and $13,133 from a local fund in certain towns.

NEW-YORK POLICE OFFICE.

Forgery.—Tredway, the person who passed two checks on Mr. Green, as reported in our paper on Saturday, was this morning taken and brought to the Police Office. The transaction has now assumed a more serious aspect. Mr. Baldwin, whom he represented as being his partner, states that no such partnership existed, and that Tredway had no authority to sign his name for any purpose whatever. This information being given to the magistrates, induced the issuing of a warrant on which Tredway was arrested in Chatham St. He stated, when brought up, that he was very poor, and being desirous of getting up a newspaper, he had negotiated with Mr. Baldwin, and a verbal agreement was made between them. He had no positive authority to sign the name of the firm, but intended to take up the checks in a few days. He was fully committed.

New York, Feb. 7.—Susannah Anthony, a colored woman, was killed last night at about seven o'clock by Catharine Cashiere. The deceased gave a *card party* at the corner of Centre and Anthony street, at which there were 30 or 40 persons, all colored, and mostly penitentiary birds. During the evening an agreement was made between Maria Collet and Catharine Cashiere, that they would have a quarrel with the deceased. They went into the room where she was and began some loud and abusive language, the deceased endeavoured to prevail on them to go away, and put her hands gently upon Cashiere to enforce her request, the latter thereupon drew a jack-knife, cut off the deceased's neck-handkerchief, and made two stabs at her. The first wounded her hand with which she attempted to defend herself, and the second entered the chest and penetrated the heart. The blood spouted from the wound against the opposite wall, and the wounded woman fell and instantly expired. The murdress was secured and lodged in Bridewell.

A Coroner's Inquest was held this morning at the house where the horrible deed was committed, and the verdict of the jury was, that the deceased came to her death by the wound of a knife, inflicted by the hand of Catharine Cashiere.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

Latest From Colombia.—The brig Tampico, Captain Fisk, which arrived yesterday from Carthagena, brought papers to the 10th of January. We have been indebted to the Editors of the Redactor Espanol for a perusal, and an opportunity to make the following extracts:

It will be observed that the papers represent the state of things as very favorable, and the situation of the country as remarkably quiet and happy. A different picture however is presented by private letters, extracts from some of which will be found below. Both are probably exaggerated on opposite sides. There is no news of the expedition against Peru having marched. A late Bogota paper says that Bolivar was on the way to Popayan, whence Obando had been compelled to retreat. The Liberator was to proceed to the frontier about the time the army should receive marching orders, but was not to cross till some time after it. He doubtless finds it very difficult to manage the complicated difficulties which surround him; and it is to be expected that he should act with arbitrary injustice when he can secure himself by no other means against the popular current.

Bolivar left Bogota on the 28th December for Popayan—This was the latest intelligence.

The inhabitants of the Valley of Cauca have declared in favour of the government.

The mail of the 24th brought very little news, as the Carthagena paper states. Bolivar was at that time in Bojaca. Gen. Cordova was in La Plata, and was to march for Popayan on the 25th December. That city had been evacuated by Obando, who was moving towards Quito; as was supposed in Bogota, to meet a column which was marching against him from that direction, or, as was thought in Carthagena, because the Province of Buenaventura had shown itself hostile to the designs, by which his communication with the south was interrupted. With regard to any new plans for improving the finanical department nothing is made known, although it is said that the government are busily employed on that important subject.

The army of Venezuela is spoken of as being on a most admirable footing. Some slight symptoms of discontent with Bolivar had appeared there, which were immediately put down.

The mail which reached Carthagenia on the 17th brought the following particulars:—Bolivar went to Neiba on the 30th November. Obando and Lopez had met with two severe rebuffs from some of the government troops sent against them. The extensive vallies of Cauca, Buenaventura, and Choco were in the enjoyment of tranquillity, and had furnished troops against them.

Gen. Urdineta has officially declared that the privateer Joseph or Safo, is not authorized or countenanced by the Colombian government, nor any other cruisers of the same lawless character.

Accounts from Bogota were of a favourable nature. Perfect tranquility prevailed; and the militia are said to have shown enthusiasm in their adherence to Bolivar, when they were called out after the departure of the regular troops.

Olmedo of Guayaquil had been nominated secretary of foreign relations. He has recently arrived in Peru from England.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

There were 87 deaths, during the past week, in Philadelphia—45 adults and 42 children, 22 of which were under one year of age.

An elderly lady, last week, sent to an apothecary, in Southwark, for a vial of *eye water*. Thinking it different in appearance from that which she had been accustomed to use, she applied a drop to her forehead, and found it to be *aqua-fortis*.

The whole amount of postage, received at the different offices in the United States, during the year ending on the 31st March, 1828, was $1,058,204. The amount, the year preceding, was $988,676.

A late census of the city of Troy, Rensselaer county, N. Y. on the Hudson, nearly opposite Albany, represents the population at 11,112: males 5295; females 5545; coloured people 272. In 1825 the population was 7879.

The Bon vivant.—A bon vivant censuring his wife for card playing, was told that she would leave off whist when he did *draughts*."

The depth of snow in the vicinity of Quebec is stated to be upwards of four feet. Much injury has been sustained, particularly in the new settlements, by the weight of the snow crushing down the roofs of barns and other out-houses. On the 25th Jan. the thermometer was down to 15 degrees below zero.

Canvass backs are abundant at Washington this season, and very fat and fine at fifty cents a brace. Venison, from the mountains, has been selling as low as beef. Large Chesapeake oysters are sold at twenty cents a bushel. Hares and patridges glut the market, and cannot find purchasers at any price.

The Legislature of Louisiana have granted a lottery to a Mr. Lainhart, to enable him to raise funds to construct a steam boat on an improved plan, which it is said has received the approbation of all who have witnessed it.

A gentleman advertises in a Belle-Air paper for a wife. She must be from twenty to thirty-five years of age, of genteel appearance, good disposition, respectable family, and an unblemished character: if poor, it will be no objection, provided she be industrious and frugal.—He will marry for love and work for money.

A bill has passed the Virginia House of Delegates, to suppress intemperance and disorder at or near places of religious worship.

Sixteen hundred applications for relief were lately made, in one day, at the office of the Commissioners of the New-York alms-house.

The booksellers and printers of the city of New York have petitioned the State Legislature to prohibit the sale of books at night.

Paul West and F. W. Mitchell, a committee of the Pacific Bank at Nantucket, give notice in the Inquirer that the Bank is ready to receive deposites in small sums, allowing interest, &c. on conditions similar to those of Savings Banks in other places.

One of the persons lately concerned in stealing butter, &c. and selling it at a Cook-shop in Chatham-street, New-York, was on Thursday arrested and committed. On his examination he stated "if there were no *receivers*, there would be no takers."

In the schr. Pacific, which has arrived at New-York, in 12 days from New Iberia, is a live *Bald-Headed Eagle*, consigned to Fish, Grinnel & Co. a present to Gen. Jackson. New Iberia, is a post town in Attakapas district, Louisiana, in the Parish of St. Martins', on the Teche, about 65 miles west of Donaldsville, 170 west of New-Orleans, and 1429 from Washington.

In the New-Orleans papers, six Sabbath Schools are advertised for that city.

Thirty four Lottery Licences have been granted by the Mayor of New-York, since the first of May last, and the License fees, have amounted to $8500, one half of which has been paid over to the Institution for Deaf and Dumb, and the remainder to the Public School Society, agreeable to the provisions of the statute.

The house of Thomas L. Ogden, Esq. at New York, was entered at night about three weeks ago, and plate to the value of $800 was taken away. By the exertions of the High Constable, the robbery has been traced to a servant who had been for a few weeks only in Mr. Ogden's employ; and what is remarkable, the whole of the plate has been recovered.

Among the other tricks of swindlers, playing off at the present day, in New-York, it is mentioned that young men go about pretending to be clerks, and asking loans in the name of a neighbour. One of them is said to have been successful in several instances.

A correspondent of the Little Falls People's Friend says, that thirty couple attended a Ball in the town of Manheim, Herkimer county, on the 1st of January, 1829, and of this number 10 were married within the year—each of the ten gentlemen having been united to the ladies they severally gallanted on the occasion.

The number of invalid pensioners, who are now recipients of the public bounty, is 3,768. The number of non-commissioned officers and privates, pensioned under the act of the 18th March, 1818, is 11,919. Of the revolutionary and invalid pensioners, 816 were taken from the list by death during the year 1828.

It is supposed, says the Lynn Mirror, that there are in Lynn from 70 to 80 manufacturers of shoes, and probably not far from 1500 operatives. Some of the manufacturers employ 80 hands each, and one is said to manufacture 1200 pair per week. This, if we allow 12 working hours a day, gives one pair of shoes about every 3 minutes.

Messrs. Johnson & M'Queston, of Rocks Village, Haverhill, Ms. recently killed a hog, 18 months old which weighed 565 pounds.

Gibraltar and Cadiz papers, to December 27, have been received at the Baltimore exchange. The fever at Gibraltar had entirely subsided, and clean bills of health were issued.

Pratt & Wemyss are said to meet ample patronage at Baltimore. Wallack, Mrs. Hamblin, the Achille's, and Herr Cline performed on Saturday.

The House of Representatives of this State, in committee of the whole, on Thursday, negatived a bill to regulate the use of proxies of stockholders in the Bank of Pennsylvania.

The owners of a bridge, at Elliott, in Maine, are making their fortunes by the numbers that cross to see a bewitched child.

A member of a southern legislature spoke five hours on the Tariff. "Pooh!" says a Kentucky editor, "we have members that speak a speech of three days long, and from Tartary to the Rocky mountains in breadth."

The legislature of Kentucky is engaged in the system of Common Schools. Gen. Metcalfe was particular about girls learning their A. B. C's.

The Ohio river was 3 1-2 above low water mark, at Louisville, (Ken.) on the 27th ult.—[The Focus says, it should be noted that Louisville, being situated at the head of the falls—the rise of the river is only about half as much there, as at other places.]

Mr. Benjamin Ruggles, of Steubenville, Ohio, proposes to publish a plan for a universal language: price one dollar.

A fellow in Albany, who was "watching with a corpse," amused himself with stealing some silver spoons.

In the year 1828, there were imported into Havana 133,829 barrels Flour, of which 46,902 barrels were from the United States, and 86,927 barrels from Spain. The duty on Spanish Flour is only 62 1-2 cents, while that on American Flour is $7 50.

A small shoemaker's shop in Lowell, Mass. having been injured by fire lately, a subscription was set on foot for the poor disciple of St. Crispin, and a sufficient sum to repair the loss collected.

On Thursday last, a daughter of Mr. William Howard, near the Navy Yard in Washington city, aged near three years, was so much burnt, by her clothes accidentally taking fire, as to cause her death a few hours after.

The Boston Palladium, in giving an account from another paper, of the bad custom of suffering dogs to enter houses of worship, observes:—"This evil does not exist in Boston. The dogs, instead of disturbing divine service, go out of town with those who have no time to attend meeting."

Some new spots have recently made their appearance upon the sun's disk. They may be seen by the aid of a smoked glass, just before sun down, if the day should prove fair.

In a letter to the editor of the American Farmer, Richard Davis, Esq. of Bedford county, Va., says: "This fall was drawn from my garden, a parsnip measuring four feet four inches long."

The Rutland Vt. Herald, quotes the weather for four days previous to the 3d inst. as a trifle colder than Greenland, with excellent sleighing.

It appears, from the school census just finished, that the number of persons in the private schools of New-York city, is between seventeen and eighteen thousand.

The American Consulship at Liverpool is the most lucrative office in the gift of the government, the income being nearly equal to that of the President of the U. States.

It is stated that General Jackson has a large and beautiful farm, and cultivates annually upwards of a hundred acres of cotton, and raises about 6000 bushels of grain.

A man named Odell lost his pocket-book, with $148 in the purlieus of the Five Points, New-York.—This was paying pretty dear for the whistle.

The New Orleans papers of the 20th ult. inform us of the death of FATHER ANTONIO DE SEDELLA, who has for forty-five years past been Curate of the Parish of New Orleans; during which time he has lived under three different governments. His death is deeply deplored by all classes of citizens.

A horrible murder was committed in the Custom House at New-Orleans, on the night of the 19th January, by a Spaniard named Garrow, who stabbed his mother-in-law, on account of a family quarrel. He had not been arrested on the 20th.

On Wednesday last, a sleigh was brought out at Providence, (R. I.) by the Commercial Coach Company line, built in the style of the car of Neptune, and drawn by a team of six beautiful horses. The proprietors invited a number of their friends to take a ride around the adjacent country to try the car. The company consisted of fifty gentlemen, all of whom were amply accommodated.

An extensive manufactory of counterfeit coin, it is stated by the Cleveland Herald, has been commenced to supply the place of small notes in this State.

The Courier, a N. Orleans paper, says, under date of Jan. 13, that *two thousand six hundred and seventy staves* have been brought to that place since the first of October last by way of the Balize, a period of a little more than three months.

Mr. Jesse Furness, Pilot of Savannah, was discovered a short time since lying on his floor, amidst a flood of blood, having by some means burst a blood-vessel, and bled to death.

In Homer, N. Y. a journeyman is said to have made nine pairs of first rate woman's calf-skin shoes in eleven hours and twenty minutes.

Reports have been made to both houses of the New-York legislature, recommending the choice of presidential electors by general ticket.

Terence Duffy has been fined $150, at Savannah, for permitting negroes to play at shuffle-board on Sunday.

Messrs. Scott and Mowry, canal commissioners, and Mr. Guilford, engineer, have applied to the house of representatives of this state, to institute an investigation of their official conduct.

Mr. Rush has so far recovered from his late severe illness, as to be able to resume his duties as Secretary of the Treasury. He transacted business at the Department on Monday.

In January last, two young men, of Franklin, Indiana, nearly related, quarrelled at the house of an uncle, while no one but his wife was present, and stabbed each other so desperately that the life of one was despaired of, and the other in a state little less dangerous. They are said to have been drunk.

A lemon of uncommon size was raised on Mr. S. M'Cutchon's plantation at New-Orleans. It measured 14 inches in the circumference taken between the stem and the opposite end of the fruit, and 14 1-2 when measured lengthwise. About twenty others of the same size, produced on the same tree, were sent to this city.

The Guerriere frigate and the St. Louis sloop of war, bound to the Pacific, anchored in Hampton Roads on Sunday, and will go to sea with the first fair wind.

The St. Louis (Missouri) Republican, of the 20th ult. says:—The steamboat Illinois struck a snag and sunk, a few days since, near St. Genevieve. She is lying in a shoal water, and will be raised without much difficulty.

The bill for a canal across the state of New Jersey, to connect the waters of the Delaware and Raritan, has passed the House of Assembly of that state, and will probably pass the Senate. It contains a provision which will stay proceedings in the enterprise until Congress agree to subscribe for 500,000 dollars of the stock, redeemable with interest at the pleasure of the state.

The N. Y. Enquirer says—It is not improbable but that the gallant Com. Porter will return to this country from Mexico, sometime in April or May next.

Deaths during the past week in New-York, viz.—25 men, 22 women, 23 boys, and 19 girls—total 89; 17 died of consumption, and 9 of convulsions.

Arrangements have been made for a grand circular hunt, at Greensburgh, in this state, this day. Fourteen marshalls and 68 captains have been appointed. No suttler is to approach within half a mile of the outer circle, until after the game is disposed of; and dogs, let loose before orders, to be shot.

The largest turnip we have ever heard of, says the Richmond Compiler, was exhibited on the 23d. Dec. at the house of the Rev. W. Davis, in Wilkes county in Virginia. It was *three feet* in circumference, nine inches in length, weighed twenty one pounds with the top, and *sixteen pounds* without. It was perfectly solid. There are witnesses to certify the fact.

The revenue collected at Vera Cruz in the month of December, amounted to upwards of 400,000 dollars.

The report of the City Inspector of the number of interments in the city and county of New-York during the year 1828, states them at 5181, which is exactly the number as in 1827; a coincidence, (the City Inspector remarks,) as singular, perhaps, as can be found on record, and especially when it is known how much the population of this city has increased within the last year.

M. Fransins, a German economist, recommends *floating lids* to be employed to preserve beer, which in common barrels becomes flat when the liquor is partly drawn off. These lids would sink with it and preserve it as if the cask were full.

The Burlington Vt. Sentinel, of Feb. 6, says, "the broad lake opposite this place, closed with ice on Sunday last—The fall of snow and freezing cold weather since, has rendered the ice passable for teams in almost any direction."

The Legislature of Indiana, after a session of eight weeks, closed its session on the 24th ult.

The deaths in Baltimore last week were—males 14—females 16—total 30.

The Troy (N. Y.) Sentinel states, that 6450 persons, and 1250 sleighs, passed a store on River street, on Wednesday week. This is making much of a good thing.

The number of pupils in the private schools of the city of New York, is said to be upwards of 17,000.

It has been computed that not less than 1,100,000 bushels of apples were imported into England, principally from Germany, during the past season.

Two editions of the Boston pamphlet, the Correspondence between J. Quincy Adams and certain leaders of the Federal party, of 3000 copies each, were nearly all disposed of on Saturday, the day of publication.

A Boston and a Baltimore paper agree in stating that a meteor seen lately at Philadelphia, disappeared about 20 degrees *below* the horizon. Who saw it?

The young gentlemen of Montreal are engaged in presenting a series of theatrical performances the proceeds of which are divided between certain charitable institutions of that city. Between 40*l.* and 50*l.* after the payment of all expenses, were forwarded on the 29th ult. to the Treasurer of the Orphan Asylum and the Association Bienviellante.

The Darien Phenix says, official information has reached that place, that Governor Forsyth has transferred the whole of the Darien Bank bills from the Treasury of the State to the Central Bank of Georgia, with direction to throw them into circulation. Such a measure is without precedent in the exercise of the Executive administration.

The National Intelligencer contradicts the statement that Mr. Wirt's late indisposition was apoplexy; and adds that he has never had any attack resembling apoplexy, paralysis, or any kindred disease. His recent affection was merely dyspepsia, and his health is now entirely restored.

The Farmers and Graziers of Philadelphia county, and those of other counties inclined to join them, are to meet, on Monday next, at the house of John M. Bockus, in Germantown, for the discussion of subjects connected with agricultural interests.

According to a statement in the Quebec papers, the number of suits instituted in the Court of King's Bench in that city, which in 1815 was but 1456 had in 1828 increased to 5148.

The total receipts at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, on Friday evening, for the benefit of the Charitable Association of firemen, were $439 27.

The late New Orleans papers inform that it is now ascertained that the Sugar crop of this year will largely exceed that of the last season, great as it was; and that in a few years Louisiana will be almost entirely a Sugar growing State.

Two negro women were convicted of arson at the General Sessions held at Cooperstown, N. Y. last week, and sentenced to imprisonment, one for 14 and the other for 12 years.

The Boston Commercial Gazette of Tuesday states, that a fire took place the previous morning on board the sloop Belus, a lighter, at Hancock's wharf. Mr. Abel Billings, of Lincoln, Mass., an under sheriff and keeper of the vessel, was on board at the time, and was suffocated to death in his birth. The vessel has received no considerable damage.

The Inhabitants of Sandwich, Cape Cod, it is said, have offered $100 to any inhabitant of that town who may kill a certain wolf or other animal of pray, which has this winter re-commenced his attacks upon their sheepfolds.

Six prisoners escaped from the jail in Lenox, Berkshire county, Mass. on the night of the 30th ult. The hue and cry was raised: five had been taken previous to the 5thi nst. and the other, it is stated, has been or shortly will be taken.

The Post.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1829.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We shall endeavour to oblige *Lucinius*. His modesty has quite won our hearts.

The corrected copy of *Love's Progress* is received. The extract from an early poem by the same writer is entirely too long for publication. The MSS. shall be reserved for him.

Reflections on the Heavens, by Carlos, are worthy his pen. We shall not neglect them.

Sun-set, by *Senex*, is very much to our taste. We like the metre he has adopted.

The letter referred to by "A Subscriber" is received; but, though well written, its contents are so very trite, we most decline its publication.

We have not had leisure to examine "Reminiscences."

Winter—The song of the Red Bird—The *Infant Babe* (oh! le!)—The Orphan Boy—The Drunkard—half a score more of equal merit are rejected for divers good and sufficient reasons.

The correspondent in Mondham, Morris Co. is excessively kind. If he will reverse his proposition, and instead of compelling us to wait until the end of 2 years, say $5 in advance, we have no objection to furnish him with our paper; or, if he would prefer it, he may enclose us a $2 bill of any sound Bank, and we shall forward him a receipt for one year's subscription.

TOKEAH—OR THE WHITE ROSE.

2 vols. 8 vo.—Carey, Lea and Carey—1829.

Since the publication of Mr. Cooper's celebrated novels a desire seems to have sprung up among many of our young writers to emulate the example of the American Waverly, and hence we find that most of the tales lately published either are, or profess to be, descriptive of national or aboriginal manners. Various works of this kind have issued from the press with different degrees of success according to the merits of the writers, though none have approached very closely to their great original. As Americans, we cannot but be pleased to find our native writers directing their attention to the ample materials which our own land furnishes, as the substructure of their performances; for besides the patriotism of drawing from such sources every attempt, however imperfect, to illustrate the habits and manners of any portion of our fellow-citizens, with whom the remainder are for the most part unacquainted, will furnish more or less instruction, and is at least deserving of praise.

Of the Author of the book before us we know nothing, not even his name. We think he is a young writer, and probably a young man, for there are some things in his book which long experience of the world would have taught him to reject. Whoever he may be he certainly possess no inconsiderable share of talent, and *Tokeah*, his present production, though not free from fault, is such as does him credit, and gives promise of an ability which, when properly matured, will lead him to the performance of some work, calculated to obtain for him an enviable station among the novelists of the time.

Tokeah; or, the White Rose, is strictly an Indian Tale. The scene is laid in the south-western parts of the United States, chiefly in Louisiana, and the principal events are supposed to have occurred during the late war. We have not room even for an outline of the plot which is constructed with considerable skill and some taste, and we can only briefly refer to a few of the leading personages of the book. The *White Rose*, who, without much claim to such distinction, is made the heroine, is a very pretty, loving, languishing sort of young lady, but she wants character. There is nothing substantial about her—she is too fairy-like, too much resembling whip-syllabub, which, though sweet and attractive to the eye and palate, has neither solidity or consistence. We like her female Indian friend *Canondah* much better. There is an energy in the mind, and a promptness and decision in the acts of the latter well becoming the daughter of a great chief, and the occasional spice of the d——l she displays, only serves to give a higher relish to her better humour. But much as we admire her, we cannot think her faultless, and while we deprecate the excessive timidity of the White Rose, we must also censure the forwardness and daring of *Canondah*. Killing alligators in the water with a short knife, though a pleasant amusement enough for those who are found of such things, is rather unfeminine even for a squaw of the Occonees, and we should have liked her quite as well if she had not indulged in such tricks.

Mr. Arthur Graham, a young Englishman, and, from his subsequent connection with the White Rose, the hero of the work, is quite polished and gentlemanly, but too surly sometimes, and possesses withal, a most astonishing aptitude for the tender passion, for he has scarcely seen the *White Rose* before he becomes violently enamoured, and even refuses to save his life by flight unless he can make her the companion of his journey. These three, however, though the principal, are by no means the best characters in the book. El-Sol, an Indian of the Uncas cast, is a noble fellow, with all the thewes and sinews of a Hercules,—the fire and spirit of a chief of ten tribes—he has a heart filled with the finest emotions, and capable of the most generous actions. We like him extremely, but some of his speeches are unfittingly long—they would answer a member of Congress at the present time. Tokeah, the old chief, is well drawn too, and has many good points, but towards the last he grows unlike himself. Mr. Gentillon, the Senator, is well-informed and agreeable, but he allows Dick Gloom too many familiarities. There are many others among whom is the celebrated pirate Lafitte, and a number of back-woods-men, some of them good sketches, and some merely so, so. The president-elect, then commander-in-chief, is also introduced.

The style of this book is irregular, sometimes it is easy and flowing, and again rather forced. The descriptions are good generally, though an occasional tendency to exaggeration is visible, and many scenes are drawn in such a manner as to awaken deep interest in the reader. On the whole we have no hesitation to recommend it as among the best of the anonymous novels which have been published, and think it will repay the money bestowed on the purchase, and the time occupied in the perusal.

BUENOS AYRES.

We have again to announce a revolution in South America. A few weeks ago we took occasion to remark the frequent recurrence of civil commotion in that distracted country; and we have now to present an instance similar to those we then described.

On the night of November 30, the Government were apprised that a movement of the Army was meditated, and immediately despatched an order to the commanding general requiring his attendance. That officer openly avowed his defection, and on the following morning marched with the troops under his command and took possession of the most important posts of the city. No violent disturbance of public tranquillity took place, and at 7 o'clock in the morning, it being then ascertained that the Governor Dorrego had fled at 4, A. M. it was resolved by a consultation of the General Officers, that the citizens should be convened in the afternoon, to elect persons to supply the places made vacant by the flight of the late Administration, and the Commander, General Lavalle, issued a proclamation to this effect. At one o'clock in the afternoon, an immense concourse of people assembled in the church of San Francisco, and after some difficulty in making the necessary arrangements, Gen. Lavalle was elected Governor without a dissenting voice. The newly made Governor with his troops immediately took possession of the fort, and the Ministers recognized his authority.

The general officers concerned in this movement have published an address explanatory of their views and intentions, in which after reciting at length the cruelties and mal-administration of the late Governor, and justifying their conduct upon motives of patriotism, they pledge themselves to submit to the elected authorities, "and never again to take up arms for the purpose of interfering in political affairs."

A decree of General Lavalle, provisional Governor of the provinces, of the 5th of December, appointed Admiral Brown to the command of the civil and military government, during his (his Lavalle's) absence in the country, where he had gone for the purpose of quelling an opposition which had been manifested to his measures.

On the 11th December was published, an official detail of a battle fought between Gen. Lavalle and Col. Dorrego, in which the latter was defeated and completely put to route.

The application made to the Legislature of this State to incorporate the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road, has failed. Mr. Duncan's report and resolution against it were taken up in the Senate on Wednesday, and adopted by a vote of 23 to 4. Mr. Lehman, chairman of the Committee on internal navigation and inland improvement in the House of Representatives on the same day, made a report adverse to it.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

The entertainments at this house continue to be novel and attractive. The Manager, determined to deserve patronage, spares no exertion; and the public we are pleased to observe, do not suffer his efforts to pass unrewarded. Within the last sen'night we have had Barrett, the Comedian, Placide, and Miss George, the vocalist, with other novelties.

The Vestris', with Mademoiselle Rosalie, are again here, delighting the votaries of Terpsichore with their astonishing performances. On Wednesday they appeared together in a new *Pas de Trois*, composed by Mons. Vestris, and gave great satisfaction to a numerous and fashionable concourse of spectators.

Among the new engagements, we observe the name of Mr. Jas. Wallack for four nights. He will no doubt have a good run.

Miss Mitford's tragedy of Rienzi is announced as being in active preparation. This elegant production is ranked among the most successful efforts of modern dramatists, and Mr. Wallack's performance of the hero *Rienzi* has been very highly commended. We look for its representation with some anxiety.

We have been favoured with the embellishments of the "JACKSON WREATH," a neat little Souvenir published by Mr. Jacob Maas, Engraver, of this city. They are very neat and elegant, the *Golden Wreath* particularly. It is a very beautiful specimen of the recently discovered art of gold printing. The publisher has already subscriptions for nearly the whole of the two first editions, and no doubt will meet with great encouragement from the friends and admirers of General Jackson throughout the United States.

The HARRISBURG REPORTER names JACOB SPANGLER, NERR MIDDLESWARTH, ALEXANDER MAHON, SAMUEL MCKEAN, GEORGE WOLF and JAMES S. STEVENSON, as the persons from among whom a candidate for the office of Governor will probably be selected by the Convention which is to meet on the 4th of March.

A Bristol (English) paper of Dec. 27th, contains the following:—We learn from a vessel arrived at this port yesterday, from Liberia, (the American colony on the Coast of Africa,) that a French vessel, being cruising off that place in quest of slaves, the authorities were making preparations to attack her, and in preparing cartridges, &c. for that purpose, fire accidentally communicated to the ammunition, which exploded. The Governor, with several of the principal men of the place, were killed, and most of the town was destroyed.

It is perhaps not generally known, that the cochineal insects have been introduced into Spain from America, and that they thrive well in the neighbourhood of Cadiz. From Cadiz a quantity of them were carried to Malta, on account of the British Government, by Dr. Gorman, and it is said that they are likely to do well on that island. The plant Apuntia, or prickly thorn, on which they subsist, abounds on all the coasts of the Mediterranean.

FROM MEXICO.

Vera Cruz papers to the 15th of January, inclusive, were received by the packet ship Virginia, arrived at New-York. Guerrero has been declared by the Congress, President of the Republic, Anastasio Bustamente, Vice President, and Santana, the ostensible leader of the late insurrection, Secretary at War. Guerrero goes into office on the 1st of April. Thus the triumph of force over public opinion has been consummated in that country, and a revolution supplies the place of an election. Among the persons murdered in the excesses of the 3d and 4th December, was the Marquis del Valle, a descendant of Cortez, a man of immense riches. The natives of Spain are leaving the country in great numbers. Pedraza is said to have resigned his pretensions to the office of President, and requested a passport with a view of leaving the country. All the States of Mexico have sent in their adhesion to the new government.

President Victoria, in his speech to the Congress on their opening on the 1st of Jan. recommended that the Treaty of Commerce and Amity between Mexico and the U. States should be immediately ratified.

On the 7th of January commissioners from Tlacotalpan met others from Alvarado, and agreed to suspend hostilities, to disperse their troops, that agriculture may not be interrupted, to forget their animosities, and to promise free commerce and passage to strangers.

The Noticioso, of January 8th, contains an official letter from the Secretary of War to Com. Porter, stating that the government were perfectly at liberty and free during the late convulsions, and that all the republic is in a state of perfect quietness. Guadalajara and Zacatecas are the only states in which any of the authorities still hold out against the general government. The Chamber of Deputies were engaged with propositions to repeal the law of September 17th, and October 14th, restraining the press. They had admitted to discussion the project for expelling all the Spaniards born in three months, excepting only a few.

POSTSCRIPT.

GENERAL JACKSON arrived at WASHINGTON about ten o'clock on Wednesday morning. Not having been expected at so early an hour, his escort is said to have been less numerous than was intended. Salutes of artillery were fired, about two o'clock, and at sunset.

At noon, on the same day, the votes for PRESIDENT and VICE PRESIDENT were counted, by the SENATE, in presence of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The proceedings in the House we copy from the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

It being now 12 o'clock, the SPEAKER announced the special order of the day, which was the opening and counting the votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

Whereupon,

Mr. P. P. BARBOUR moved that the Clerk announce to the Senate that the House was ready, on its part, to proceed to that duty.

The motion being agreed to—

The Clerk left the House, and seats having been prepared for the Senate in the vacant space in front of the Clerk's table.

They soon after entered the Hall, with the Vice President at their head, preceded by the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, and were received at the door and conducted to their seats by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, the Members being uncovered, and rising in their places.

When the Senators had taken the seats assigned them, and the Vice President had seated himself at the right hand of the Speaker,

The Tellers, viz: on the part of the Senate, Mr. TAZEWELL, and, on the part of the House, Messrs. P. P. BARBOUR and VAN RENSSELAER, took their places at the Clerk's table.

The Vice President then, having before him the packets received, one copy by express, and one through the post office, from the several States, took up those from the State of Maine, and, announcing to the Senators and Representatives that those packets had been certified, by the Delegation from Maine, to contain the vote, of that State for President and Vice Presidents proceeded to break the seals, and then handed over the packets to the Tellers, who opened and read them at length.

The same process was reposted, until all the packets had been opened and read.

Mr. TAZEWELL, retiring to some distance from the chair, then read the report, specifying the votes of each State, by which it appeared that General JACKSON had 178 votes, and Mr. ADAMS 83, for the office of PRESIDENT; and that the vote for that of VICE PRESIDENT was—for Mr. CALHOUN 171—Mr. RUSH 83—Wm. SMITH, of SOUTH CAROLINA, 7—the votes for Mr. SMITH being from GEORGIA.

The result was again read by the VICE PRESIDENT, who then declared "that ANDREW JACKSON is duly elected PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, for four years from the fourth day of March next, and JOHN C. CALHOUN is duly elected VICE PRESIDENT for the same period.

Great Insurrection.—An article from Corfu, Dec. 12, says, that Redschid Pacha, of Janina, having been called to Constantinople, to advise on the measures of preserving the Grecian Provinces, a vast insurrection had broken out in his territory. All Etolia, Acarnania, the mountainous country of Thessaly and Pindus as far as Ochria, are in arms.

Massacre at Crete!—A Smyrna article of December 2d, states that the Turks have deluged the island of Crete with the blood of the Christians. The Mahomedans, persuaded that when there shall be no Greeks in the country, there will be no reason for separating it from the Ottoman dominion, have conceived the project of exterminating this race of people, and in two days massacreed from one thousand to twelve hundred people in the city of Candia alone. Scarce a sufficient number of christians were left to drag the carcases of their countrymen to the sea. That being done, the unhappy wretches who had been spared were assassinated. At Sude, at Spina Longa, at Retimo, all who were not Mahometans, were put to the sword. It is said that this horrible massacre was perpetrated in consequence of a secret order of the Grand Seignor, who has formed the project of extirpating Christianity throughout his Empire.

The same article says, that the Muscovites have now found the vulnerable point of Turkey, in the blockade of Constantinople. Hitherto health and abundance have reigned in the Ottoman army, while the Russian forces have been overtaken with famine and disease; but with the distresses and the want of provisions, produced by the blockade, conflagrations, revolts, and anarchy may be expected to take place in the capital of the Turkish Empire, as the three first months of the year 1829 will prove.

MARRIED,

On Thursday, the 29th ult. at New Garden, Pa. by John W. Thomas, Esq. Mr. JOHN ALLMON, to Miss ELLEN, daughter of the late Robert Squibb, all of Staunton, Del.

On the 29th ult. in Wilmington, Del. by the Rev. Solomon Higgins, DON FRANCISCO MATTAO, of Montevideo, to Mrs. MARIA BISHOP, of this Borough.

On Tuesday evening, 27th ult. at Norfolk, by the Rev. Mr. Delany, Mr. ENEAS MURPHY, of Philadelphia, to Mrs. HONORA DODD, of Norfolk.

On Tuesday evening, the 10th inst. by the Rev. Michael Hurley, Mr. GEORGE M. EDWARDS, Merchant, to Miss ELIZABETH ROSALIE, daughter of Wm. Whelan, Esq. all of this city.

On Tuesday evening, 3d inst. by George M. Dallas, Esq. Mayor, JUSTUS DUNOTT, M. D. of Delaware County, to SIDNEY PAUL, daughter of Thomas Lancaster, of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 10th inst. by George M. Dallas, Esq. Mayor, Mr. WILLIAM M. STELLE, Merchant, to Miss REBECCA RANDLE, both of Manayunk, Pa.

On Sunday evening, 8th inst. by the Rev. P. F. Myer Mr. WILLIAM HARWOOD, of the Northern Liberties, to Miss LOUISA FISHER, of Penn Township.

On Thursday, the 29th ult. at New Garden, Pa. by John W. Thomas, Esq. Mr. JOHN ALLMON, to Miss ELLEN, daughter of the late Robert Squibb, all of Staunton, Del.

On Thursday evening week, by Right Rev. Bishop White, R. EGLENFIELD GRIFFITH, M. D. to MARY, daughter of Manuel Eyre, Esq. all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 5th inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, GEORGE WASHINGTON ASH, to MARGARET CALLENDER, daughter of the late William Sportsworth, all of this city.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. W. L. M'Calla, Mr. CHARLES SHOEMAKER, to Miss ELIZA KNIGHT, all of this city.

On the 3d inst. by George M. Dallas, Esq. Mayor, JOHN THOMAS, of Chester county, Pa. to REBECCA R. LEVICK, of this city.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Captain FRANCIS C. CAREY, of this Port, to Miss CATHARINE BURTON, of the Northern Liberties.

Near Milton, Del. on the 3d of Feb. by the Rev. William Torbet, Mr. ERASMUS D. WOLFE, of the city of Philadelphia, to Miss MARIA HAZZARD, daughter of David Hazzard, Esq.

At New Town, on the 26th ult. by the Rev. Mr Borhand, Mr. JACOB MAYHEW, of Norwalk, Conn. to Miss CLARISSA PECK, of the former place.

DIED.

On Friday morning, the 13th inst. Mr. PHILIP BLUME, in the 47th year of his age. His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence No. 146 Spruce street, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

On the 12th February, Miss ANN SCHIVELY.

On Thursday morning, 12th inst. after a lingering illness, SAMUEL C. DICKSON, in the 26th year of his age. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence No. 467 Market street, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

On the 10th inst. after a long and serious illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. MARY BARKER, in the 52d year of her age.

On the 10th February, Miss HANNAH BELL, of a lingering illness, which she met with much patience and Christian resignation.

On Wednesday afternoon, the 11th inst. at 5 o'clock, MICHAEL MARKS, late merchant, of Mount Pleasant, New York, aged 68 years.

On the 6th inst. FREDERICK ESHER, aged 53 years.

On Thursday morning, the 5th instant, Mrs. MARGARET PAINTER, in the 77th year of her age.

On Saturday evening, the 7th instant, Mrs. MARY CLAYTON, aged 83 years.

On Saturday last, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with christian resignation, Mrs LYDIA ANN GLOUCESTER, wife of the late Rev. Jeremiah Gloucester, of this city, in the 25th year of her age.

On the evening of the 6th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH OSBURN, wife of Ebenezer Osburn, in the 53d year of her age.

On the morning of the 9th inst. HANNAH, wife of George F. Randolph.

On Saturday evening, the 7th inst. at Washington, of a pulmonary disease, THOMAS TINGEY BARRY, eldest son of Captain Edward Barry, in the twenty first year of his age.

In the 40th year of her age, Mrs. REBECCA OLIVE BOVELL, of the Island of Barbadoes.

On Thursday last, Mrs. SCHINOTTI, late of the Bowery Theatre, justly lamented by a numerous circle of friends, aged 22.

Suddenly, at Brookville, U. Canada, Mrs. MORRIS, mother of the member for Lanark, and of Alexander and James Morris, Esqrs. of that place. She had gone to bed the previous night rather indisposed; finding herself however, geting better, she desired the servant not to sit up with her, but on going into her room at 8 o'clock in the morning, she found her dead.

At the same place, Mrs. CAUFIELD, a respectable inhabitant, she was found lifeless in bed.

On board the United States' frigate Hudson, at Rio de Janeiro, on the 8th day of Dec. last, in the 20th year of his age, Midshipman CHARLES ROOT, eldest son of the Hon. Erastus Root, of Delhi, New York.

On Thursday week, at his residence in the vicinity of Raleigh, in North Carolina, the Hon. JOHN LOUIS TAYLOR, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State, in the 59th year of his age.

At Greenbush, on the 2d inst. JAMES MASON, in the 106th year of his age. He was born in Ireland, in the county of West Meath, on St. Patrick's day, and emigrated to America in 1773. He was married twice; left 6 children in Ireland, had by the first wife. He had 11 children by the second, 9 daughters and 2 sons—41 grand children. The aged partner of his pleasures and his toils is still living in the 85th year of her age. Mr. Mason was a man of strong mind, an honest man, and a good neighbour. He was for the last 5 years entirely blind. In the course of a year before his death, his hair turned to something of a dark brown cast.

On Friday evening last, at Hartford, Conn. Miss NAOMI ROCKWELL. The sudden and awful death of this lady has spread a general gloom over that city. While sitting alone in her chamber, on Thursday evening, her clothes caught fire, and before assistance could be rendered her, she was so dreadfully burned, that she survived but twenty-four hours.

On the 31st ult. at Glastenbury, ANDREW BENNETT, aged 4 years, son of Mr. William Bennett. His death was occasioned by his clothes taking fire, which were of cotton.

On the 19th ult. near Louisville, Ky., Col. RICHARD TAYLOR, in the 84th year of his age, (Lieutenant Colonel of the 9th Virginia regiment, on Continental Establishment, and for many years a member of the Legislature and Elector of President from that District.)

REMOVAL.

PETER WRIGHT, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from his old stand, No. 27 to No. 58 North Third street, above Arch, and nearly opposite H. Wade's Hotel, sign of the Golden Swan, where he has opened a large and extensive assortment of CHINA, GLASS and QUEENSWARE, which he will sell at the lowest prices for cash or acceptances, and solicits the continuance of his former customers and country merchants generally. feb. 14—if

PRICES CURRENT.

FLOUR, Superfine, per bbl.		$6 25 a 00 00
Do. Rye,	do.	4 00 a 4 25
CORN MEAL,	do.	2 87½ 00 00
Do.	per hhd.	14 00 a 14 25
QUERCITRON BARK, ton,		31 00 a 33 00
WHISKEY, Apple, in hhds.		00 28 a 00 00
Do. in bbls,		00 30 a 00 00
Do. Rye, in hhds.		00 23 a 00 23½
Do. do. in bbls.		00 24½ 00 25

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

This Evening, Founding of the Forest—Grand Asiatic Pas de Deux—Budget of Blunders, &c.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY,

FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of Michael Keyser, late of Germantown, deceased, will be offered at public sale, on the premises, the 2d of Third month (March) next, a lot of ground, fronting on the westerly side of the main street, in Germantown, bounded on the south by ground now or late of Matthias Knorr, deceased, containing 6 acres and 6 perches, under good post and rail fence.

There are on the premises, a substantial two story stone house, containing four rooms on a floor. A two story stone kitchen adjoining, a large stone barn, and suitable out houses. A good apple orchard, with other fruit trees. A pump of excellent water in the yard.

Also, fronting on the main street, is a two story frame house, rough cast, with back buildings, separated from the stone house by a carriage way.

Also, a lot of ground, situate in Roxborough township, containing one acre and twenty eight perches, be the same more or less.

The title indisputable. Possession will be given on the 1st of Fourth month (April) next.

At the same time and place will be sold, sundry farming utensils, a sleigh, a quantity of Indian corn, hay, and vinegar, a good milch cow, some household and kitchen furniture.

The sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the morning, when attendance will be given, and conditions made known. HANNAH KEYSER, Executrix.

JOHN KEYSER,
JAMES LYND,
NEWBERRY SMITH, } Executors.

feb. 14—3t*

THE JACKSON WREATH;

OR, NATIONAL SOUVENIR.

CONTENTS.

Biography of General Jackson. By Robert Walsh, Jr. Esq.
Continuation. By Dr. M'Henry.
A Dirge to the Memory of Mrs. Jackson.

PLATES.

1. PORTRAIT of ANDREW JACKSON.
2. TITLE PAGE, containing the U. STATES ARMS.
3. The GOLDEN WREATH, (PRINTED IN GOLD.)
4. The BATTLE of NEW ORLEANS.
5. VIEW of THE HERMITAGE.
6. THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL.
7. JACKSON GRAND MARCH & QUICK STEP.
8. MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

Just published, and for sale at the Franklin Engraving Office, No. 68 Arcade. JACOB MAAS.

feb. 14—if

MRS. M'MICHAEL.

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has opened a boarding house, in Race street, fourth door from the N. E. corner of Fifth street, No. 181, where she will be happy to accommodate all those who will favour her with their patronage. nov. 17—tf

Next week will be published,

THE CASKET FOR FEBRUARY,

EMBELLISHED with a spirited print of a Newfoundland Dog, Views of Gray's Ferry and Arch street Theatre, and Music.

CONTENTS.—Sagacity of a Newfoundland Dog—A Family Charm—Publican's Dream—Phantom Hand—The New Zealander—Progress of Error—The Duellists—Baron Ramond—St. Petersburg—Columbus, before the University of Salamanca—Gray's Ferry, Inn and Gardens—Arch street Theatre—Ruins of Time—Admiral Blake—The Hour of Death—Illustrations of Women—Death of the Laird's Jock—The White Mountains—To a Child—Scenes of the Indian Wars—*Ladies' Cabinet*—Italian Girl's Hymn to the Virgin—Chances of Marriage—Rum.

Wit and Sentiment.

The favorite Song of MARY DHU, *set to Music.*

Poetry.—To Desolation—Death of the First Born—Shipwrecked Sailor Boy—The Watch—The Infant—On the Death of Mrs. Jackson—An Epithalamium—The Dying Mother—Scene in India—Sonnet to Sir—The Serenade—The Romantic.

Price $2 50 a year—Single Nos. 25 cents. Published monthly, by SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, feb. 14—tf No. 112 Chesnut street.

TEACHER WANTED.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN qualified to teach Mathematics, in addition to the more ordinary branches of an English Education, may hear of a situation as an assistant Teacher, by personal or written application, to WILLIAM COLLOM,

No. 116 Green street, Philadelphia.

Unquestionable testimonials of moral character will be required. A person from the country would be preferred. To one desirous of acquiring a liberal profession, it will be found to be an advantageous opportunity, as every facility will be afforded for its accomplishment. The postage upon all written communications must be post paid.

One competent to teach the ordinary branches merely, may also hear of a situation as above. feb. 14—3t*

TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS, PROMPTED by the ADVICE of many kind FRIENDS, and encouraged by the marks of approbation bestowed upon me last Fall, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, at the approaching election.

If a long period of active and laborious exertion in the War of the Revolution, and such other claims as I may have upon your attention, should procure for me a majority of your suffrages, I shall discharge the duties of the office with zeal and fidelity. With great respect, I have the honor to be your Fellow Citizen,

feb. 6—tf GEORGE REES.

MR. BRISTOW'S NEW SYSTEM OF

WRITING.

THE new and improved system of Writing as sanctioned by the Universities, the Public Institutions, and the principle persons of distinction in London.

Mr. Bristow, from his Academy, Regent street, London, in returning his grateful acknowledgments to his friends, and the public in general, for the very flattering and liberal encouragement he has hitherto received, begs to assure them that the success which has attended his efforts, and the kind approbation he has experienced, have induced him to make greater arrangements at his Establishment,

No. 82, S. W. corner of Arch and Fourth sts.

in order that all those who wish may have an opportunity of benefitting themselves by his instructions. In making these arrangements, Mr. Bristow particularly and respectfully invites those ladies and gentlemen *who wish to obtain a free, elegant, and extremely rapid style of Penmanship*, in every respect suited to the various purposes of Life and Business, to embrace the present opportunity, as Mr. Bristow is quite confident, and will guarantee to every pupil, *that he will perfectly complete them in the short number of eight easy lessons*, be the *original hand ever so defective*, otherwise he will refund the amount charged for them. Ladies and Gentlemen will be thoroughly convinced on an interview with Mr. B. as he can produce such specimens of improvement made in this city, as must astonish every one, from the ages of 12 to 60, exhibited with their permission.

Mr. B's classes continue through the day, and are limited to four only, for the surer advancement of his pupils, that being his *whole thought*. There is no copying in his *system*, a thorough knowledge of moving in Writing, and an easy, clear explanation of the characters *distinctly* given. Also, Mr. B. particularly wishes it to be understood, that in all his ext

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

THE SLEEPERS.

BY MISS M. A. BROWNE.

They are sleeping! who are sleeping!
Children wearied with their play;
For the stars of night are peeping,
And the sun hath sunk away.
And the dew upon the blossoms,
Flows them on their slumber stem,
So as light as their own bosoms,
Balmy sleep hath conquered them.

They are sleeping! Who are sleeping?
Mortals compassed round with wo,
Eyelids, wearied out with weeping,
Close for very weakness now,
And that short relief from sorrow,
Harassed nature shall sustain,
Till they wake again to-morrow,
Strengthened to contend with pain!

They are sleeping! Who are sleeping!
Captives in their gloomy cells,
Yet sweet dreams are o'er them creeping,
With their many-colored spells.
All they love—again they clasp them;
Feel again their long lost joys;
But the haste with which they grasp them,
Every fairy form destroys.

They are sleeping! Who are sleeping!
Misers, by their hoarded gold:
And in fancy now are heaping
Gems and pearls of price untold.
Golden chains their limbs encumber,
Diamonds seem before them strewn;
But they waken from their slumber,
And the splendid dream is flown.

They are sleeping! Who are sleeping!
Pause a moment, softly tread;
Anxious friends are fondly keeping
Vigils by the sleeper's bed!
Other hopes have all forsaken,—
One remains,—that slumber deep!
Speak not, lest the slumberer waken
From that sweet—that saving sleep.

They are sleeping! Who are sleeping?
Thousands who have passed away,
From a world of wo and weeping,
To the regions of decay!
Safe they rest, the green turf under;
Sighing breeze, or music's breath,
Winter's wind, or summer's thunder,
Cannot break the sleep of death.

BON MOTS.

A horseman stopped at Harding's opposite Fair Mount, and, without dismounting, called for a pint of beer. He liked it and took another. After the second,—"Landlord, whose beer is this?" "Perot's, sir." "It's excellent stuff—I'll get off and try some."

"Have you heard, Sir," said Boswell to Dr Johnson, "have you heard, Sir, that Foote has been kicked at the Coffee House in Dublin," "Why, no sir," said the Doctor, "I had not heard it. It is a proof, Sir, that the fellow is rising into public notice—when he was here nobody thought him worth kicking."

A village schoolmaster, in the county of Bucks, one day asked a boy, who was about to leave school, to what trade his father intended to put him. The boy said he was to be a butcher. "Why, surely," rejoined the master "you won't like to kill the poor sheep and lambs?" "No," said the urchin, "I *shou'nt* like to kill *poor uns*, but I should like to kill *fat uns*."

A little boy, nine or ten years of age, was called as a witness at a late trial at Cambridge, England. After the oath was administered, the chief justice, with a view of ascertaining whether the boy was sensible of the nature and importance of the oath, addressed him. "Little boy, do you know what you have been doing?" "Yes, sir," the boy replied, "I have been keeping pigs for Mr. Banyard."

THE BEGGAR.—A beggar, asking charity of a gentleman, told him, that he was a poor tradesman. "I should rather think," said the gentleman, "you were a *solicitor*."

THE REPORT.—A Scotchman, who was quarrelling with an Essex thief on their peculiarities, thinking to enrage him, said, "Beat a bush in Essex, and out comes a calf." "Aye," retorted the thief; "pick a man's pocket in Scotland, and out comes a *roll of brimstone*."

A CORDIAL WELCOME.—A porter meeting an acquaintance one day in the street, (a good humoured merry fellow,) insisted on his going with him to take a glass of *spirits*. "Ah!" said the other, "you always give your friends a *cordial* welcome."

A THANK ILL-PLACED.—"How do you do, sare!" said a Frenchman to an English acquaintance. "Rather poorly, thank you," answered the other. "Nay, my dear sare," said the Frenchman, "don't thank me for your illness, I cannot help it."

CHEAP PUBLICATION.—An Irishman seeing a work advertised, entitled "Endless Amusement," remarked, that it would be a cheap work to whoever could live *long enough* to read it.

TURNING DOLLARS INTO PISTAREENS.

A Latin student in one of our Academies, had some how or other taken it into his head that hard study was not easy, and was therefore in the habit of applying to his fellow students to help him out with his lessons.—It was on one of these occasions, that coming to the passage of Virgil, where Æneas, about to relate his adventures and sufferings at the earnest desire of Queen Dido, tells her that she commands him to renew unutterable grief; the idle student got as far as *renovare*, and there he stuck fast. It was almost the hour of recitation, and not having a minute to lose, he applied to the person nearest at hand for assistance. The latter happening to be rather of a waggish turn, told him to translate the passage thus—"*Regina*, O Queen—*jubes*, you order me—*renovare*, to turn—*dolorem*, dollars—*infandum*, into pistareens!" The idle fellow swallowed the hoax, and hastened to his recitation, flattering himself that he was well prepared to give a good account of his lesson—and coming to the knotty passage, he read in a full voice and with more than usual confidence, precisely in the words of his waggish comrade—and at the same time assumed a look and tone, as much as to say, beat that my boys if you can. The burst of laughter that followed at his expense, may be easily imagined; he was, besides, reproved by the master, in no very measured terms, for turning the sacred words of Virgil into ridicule; and he was not likely soon to hear the last of the matter from his fellow students.—This put him upon a resolution to retaliate, and an opportunity was not long wanting. Finding the roguish translator lying on his back one day, asleep, he poured a tincture of red pepper upon his eyes, which insinuated itself between the lids, and soon put an end to his slumbers. Feeling his eyes smart intolerably, and seeing his late dupe standing over him, with the direful bottle in his hand, he bawled out, "What are you about here you scoundrel?" "Why," replied the other, "I'm only turning *dollars into pistareens*."

Monsieur Lorry, a celebrated French physician, indulged in some curious speculations relative to acute diseases, arising from the admixture of bile, milk, or pus, with fat in a fluid state. Either of these mixed with the last, in certain conditions of the body, would produce a sort of *tertium quid*, in the shape of a soapy liquor, causing acute diseases in some, and chronic diseases in others; and persons have been supposed to die of consumption, when, in fact they were washed away to the other world with their own soap.—*Wedd's Comments on Corpulence.*

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

LIVING BY THE WITS.

London abounds with sharpers who obtain licenses to become pawnbrokers, hawkers, and pedlars, and auctioneers; others who raise money by pretending to be discounters of bills and money brokers; cheats who set up gaming houses; and unlicensed insurers of lottery tickets; Jews who pretend to buy old clothes and metals: people who sell provisions and other articles by false weights and measures: swindlers who contrive to defraud tradesmen of goods; cheats who take genteel lodgings under false names; who personate tradesmen, servants or gentlemen's footmen; who associate to make a prey of the ignorant; who attend inns at the time coaches and wagons are loading and unloading; who go from door to door soliciting contributions to charitable societies; female sharpers, fortune tellers, and among the rest female bankers. These last accommodate barrow women and others who sell fish, fruit, &c. with five shillings a day (the usual durable stock in trade,) for the use of which twelve hours they obtain a premium of sixpence, when the money is returned in the evening, receiving thereby at this rate, about seven pound ten shillings a year, on every five shillings they lend out. In contemplating this scheme of banking, trifling as it may seem to be, it is impossible not to be struck with the immense profits which arise from it. It is only necessary for one of these female sharpers to possess a capital of seventy shillings with fourteen steady customers, in order to realize an annual income of *one hundred guineas*.

PATHETIC ADDRESS.—A poor girl killed herself with poison, this week, apparently by way of a freak, or a more striking manner of *lark*, to borrow the vulgar slang. When her parent was troubled at her agonies, and the supposed cause, she reproved him, commencing, as the newspapers say, with this remarkable expression, "My dear father, what a silly man you are," &c.—The address reminds us of the black woman's account of the affecting manner of the death of her child: "Poor little Sambo! he said nothing but 'curse your heart, mammy,' and died like a lamb!"—*Examiner*.

On the day of Lord Eldon's resignation of the Great Seal, a certain little lawyer, after expatiating, at a dinner-party, on the public merits of that Noble and Learned Person, proceeded to speak of his kindness and condescension towards the barristers of his Court. "To me," added he, "the loss is irreparable, for Lord Eldon always behaved to me quite like a father." "Yes,' said Brougham, who was one of the company, "I understand that he always treated you quite like a child."—*Literary Gazette*.

MARCH OF INTELLECT.—A few days ago a tailor, dwelling in Manchester, sent his lad home with some clothes to a customer residing a little way out of the town. As the boy trudged along, with his bundle, he was overtaken by a stage-coach going his way, behind which he clambered, but, on arriving at the summit, dropped his bundle. From his exalted station he looked at the bundle as it lay in the street, and there he let it lie for the inspection of any person who chose to view it. On his return he looked for his bundle where he had dropt it; but, as any one but himself might guess, it had vanished. Nothing put out of the way, he trudged back to his master's shop as contentedly as if nothing had happened. "Well," said his master, "you are soon back; have you been to——!" "Yes," said the lad. "I got upoth' top oth' coach and rode there, and then I walked back." "Did you deliver the parcel?" "No, I dropt it as I got upoth' coach." "And why did you not get off and pick it up again, you stupid rascal?" "What!" said the lad, "and lose my roid!"

"I say, Bill, hit him on the *raw*," said a hackney coachman, the other day to his comrade, who was "volloping" his horse most furiously to no purpose.—"He han't got no raw." —"Vy dont ye stabliah one then," rejoined the humane *Jarvey!*

DEATH OF A SEXTON.—The sexton of Sanquhar, James M'Call, who discharged with great faithfulness the duties of his office for the long period of 46 years, died very suddenly on the 14th November, in the 68th year of his age. He succeeded his father as his father did his father-in-law; and the ashes of no fewer than *four sextons now lie in the same grave*, who presided over the affairs of the church-yard of Sanquhar, for more than two centuries and a half. The deaths in the parish amount, we understand, to 50 annually; and it is calculated that the deceased dug and covered up the graves of 2300 persons.—*Dumfries Courier*.

A person at Bristol was last week fined 40s. for throwing some water out of a window on some children. Had this been an offence in the Old Town of Edinburgh, the New Town might have been almost built out of the penalties.

The crows, who cannot read the Edinburgh almanack, have been breeding and hatching, it is said, in Fife, against all rule and out of all season. In this quarter, they have acted with a much greater regard to chronology, although we hear that some of them have been gathering sticks, with a view, no doubt, to further operations. But a single night of good sharp frost will put all such nonsense out of their heads.

FIGHT BETWEEN ROGERS AND BAILEY.—A pugilistic contest for 25*l.* a-side, between these two heroes of fistic notoriety, took place at Newport, on Monday last. Rogers, known in the ring as the Hereford Chicken, had already distinguished himself, but the odds were in favour of Bailey two to one. The men fought thirty-two rounds with mutual advantage: but in the last set-to Baily gave Rogers a tremendous fall, which rendered him deaf to 'time.' The battle lasted forty-eight minutes. Bailey is a Bristol man, and was once vanquished by Cabbago.—*Bristol Mercury*.

AN IMPERIAL HEAD-DRESS.—The Empress Josephine had one head-dress which weighed not less than three pounds; and, notwithstanding a very thick piece of velvet underneath, her forehead exhibited a deep furrow, and it always brought on a head-ache, a complaint to which she was very much subject at the Tuileries, and which she attributed to the life she led there. Napoleon was deaf to her complaints, and made her drive out in an open carriage, as a cure for them. She was often under the necessity of alighting from the carriage, and of stretching herself on a bed in some wretched country inn, where she drank the extract of linden-tree and lemon, as a remedy.

LONGEVITY.—A correspondent has favoured us with the following extract of a letter from Lausanne:—"Perhaps you may have seen an account which has got into the journals, of a very extraordinary old woman at Lausanne. I saw her as she goes about begging and showing herself. She is in her 115th year, small, but as upright as ever, and more active than many healthy women of half her age, as she is almost constantly on her legs, and will dance a jig, if desired. Her longevity is more evident from the skin than any thing else I could perceive, having an appearance different from any thing I ever saw before. All her senses are still perfect, except her eyes, and she still has the use of them in some degree, although cataracts are forming. She is always gay and cheerful, sleeping very little, and singing in the night from want of thought."

CHINESE GASTRONOMY.—The French are far outdone by the Chinese in the science of eating. With nothing more than a few beans, the meal of rice and corn, and some spices and herbs, the latter prepare a variety of savoury dishes. Horse-flesh, rats, and mice, are standard articles of food, and sold publicly at the Butchers'; a fact which reflects credit on the taste and good sense of the Chinese, for there are not more cleanly animals than these existing. The love of hog's-flesh, which they share in common with the refined inhabitants of Europe, we have less to say for; neither do we altogether approve of dog-eating—at least after the animal has arrived at the age of foraging for himself. Birds' nests are another article of food; but neither mud nor sticks enter into their composition. The nests are found in the rocks along the coasts of Tonquin, &c., and are built by birds resembling the swallow. They are constructed, as is supposed, of a small species of sea-fish, cemented by a glutinous matter exuding from the bird itself; and when fully formed, resembles the rind of a large candied citron, Bears' paws form another favorite dish. They are rolled in pepper and nutmeg, and dried in the sun. When about to be dressed, they are soaked in rice-water to make them soft, and then boiled in the gravy of a kid, and seasoned with various spices.—*Weekly Review*.

PURIFICATION FROM SIN BY SQUEEZING.—Multitudes of pilgrims annually visit Malabar Point, near Bombay, for the sole purpose of squeezing themselves through a narrow cleft in the rock, apparently not wide enough to receive the body of a child, as a sure way of squeezing out their sins!—*Graham's Jour.*

PAINTING HOUSES.

A writer in the New England Farmer says "I believe it is a general practice for the people to do their painting sometime during the three summer months; but repeated experiments have been made within a few years which prove that a late in autumn or in winter, will hold the paint *more* than *twice* as long as one painted in warm weather. The reason is obvious—for when paints are applied in *cold* weather, the oil with other ingredients, *form a hard cement* on the *surface* of the clap-boards, which cannot be easily erased; whereas, a building painted (as usual) in the heat of summer will soon need a new coat; for the heat causes the oil to penetrate into the wood, and leaves the other component parts dry, which will soon crumble off."

NEST OF THE MOLE.—The mole is particularly careful in choosing for the situation of its nest an elevated hillock, which is not in danger of being inundated. The nest itself is constructed by dry roots of leaves, over which it forms an arched chamber. From this, in all directions, it scoops out galleries or roads, three or four inches below the surface. Though careful to have their habitations dry, moles cannot live without water, and always have one of their galleries, or covet ways, leading to the nearest ditch, drain, or spring.

The filtration of oil through charcoal is recommended as a means of producing a flame as bright as that of the best gas. It is said to be practised in FRANCE with great success. In COPENHAGEN, charcoal made from bones has long been used for the purpose; and there the most rancid fish oils are said to be purified to a quality equal to that of the finest spermaceti. An establishment for refining oil in this mode is now forming at STOCKHOLM.

CURE FOR THE SICK HEAD-ACHE.—A correspondent in the Tuesday's Advertiser states, that three or four small lumps of citric acid, dissolved in cold water, and drunk off, are a cure for a sick head-ache, arising from the deficiency of acid in the stomach. The experiment is simple, and worth a trial, at least. We are not informed whether the remedy has a similar effect when the disease arises from a superabundance of acid on the stomach.—*Liverpool Mercury*. [We can inform our contemporary of an infallible remedy in his latter case, and one no less cheap and simple than the acid, namely, a teaspoonfull of finely powdered charcoal in half a tumbler of water. In less than fifteen minutes relief will be experienced.]

DR. MILDERBURG'S
INDIAN VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

FOR the growth and nourishment of Hair on bald places. Dr. M. in his travels through the Creek Nation of Indians, and during his residence of 2 years, paid particular attention to the method of curing diseases, and the compound they prepared and used for the growth of their hair. It was the custom of the Indians whenever the heads of their children became scurfed, to get several plants, bruise and boil their juice in bear's oil; with this their heads were anointed morning and night, until a thick growth of black hair was produced. Both the males and females were in the habit of rubbing this ointment on the roots of the hair, two or three times a week. The reasons they gave, when interrogated by the Doctor, for this custom was, that it made *long black hair*.

NEW LONDON, December 1, 1828.

Dr. Milderburg—Sir, I have used two pots of your Indian Compound according to your directions, my hair, as I stated to you, had been falling off for some time, during which I could find nothing to stop it; but, sir, your Cerate has not only stopped it from falling off, but has evidently produced a new growth of dark hair on the top of my head, and I have no hesitation in recommending your Compound to all that need such a remedy.

Yours, JAMES H. RIGLEY.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by WILLIAM I. RUSHTON, sole Agent for the State of New York, No. 81 William street, second door from the corner of Liberty street.

☞ To prevent imposition, the directions are signed by the proprietors on every box.

jan. 31—2m

STOCKLEY & BELCH,
No. 149 Chesnut street, opposite the U. S. Bank,

HAVE received, by the ship ALEXANDER, from London, MINISTERIUS latest Fashions.—They have also on hand super and extra super Ermine Cloths, Blue, Black, Brown, Citron and Green, together with an excellent assortment of Cassimeres, Fancy Silk, Silk Velvet and Valencia Vesting, which they will make up to order in the best manner, and most fashionable style. jan. 17—tf

BOOKS, STATIONARY AND
FANCY ARTICLES,

No. 31 North Fourth street, 3 doors above Arch street.

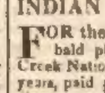
BOOKS, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices; Pommeroyen Lecteur Francais, Atlantic Souvenir, and other select new publications, together with a variety of Juvenile Works, calculated to

Raise the genius, and to mend the heart.

Booksellers, teachers, &c. will be supplied on as liberal terms as can be obtained in the Market.

Dec. 6—3m SAMUEL J. WITHY.

TEAS.



SUPERIOR GREEN and SOUCHONG TEAS, for sale, wholesale and retail, viz; Company Hyson, in quarter chests; Hyson Choulong, in boxes; Imperial and Gunpowder; Young Hyson; Pouchong, in papers; Paire and plain Souchong; Pecco, very superior. Families may be supplied with any of the above Teas, in small quantities, to suit their convenience.

Also, Loaf and Lump Sugar, and Arabian Coffee; Boston Chocolate, and first quality Mustard, in Bottles; Writing and Wrapping Paper, Quills, ready made Pens, Ink Powder, Ink, Slates, Pencils, and a variety of School Books, and other Stationary articles, &c.

J. WATERMAN,
No. 88 South Fifth, below Sprune street.

1mo. 24—3t

TRIAL OF FRIENDS,
AT STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.

JUST published, and ready for delivery, by M. T. C. GOULD, No. 6 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, a full and complete report of the late interesting Trial of Friends, at Steubenville, Ohio; 340 pages octavo, handsomely bound in boards, at $1, and in leather, at $1 25. It contains all that passed on the Trial, including the language of the witnesses, Counsel and Court, without note or comment by the reporter.—Any person who pays for five copies will be entitled to a fifth. This work is too large to be sent by mail, but will be forwarded in boxes to the following Agents, who will deliver it to Agents, Subscribers and others, free of expense for transportation, viz:

David Felt, No. 245 Pearl street, N. Y.; P. Potter, Poughkeepsie; Samuel Cary, Albany; Joseph Brintnall, Troy; Nicholas Hallock, Utica; Marshall & Dean, Rochester; Johnson & Stockton, Pittsburg, Pa.; James Lovegrove, Baltimore; Pishey Thompson, Washington City. Most of the Agents for the Friend, or Advocate of Truth, will receive packages for their respective neighbourhoods, but a more full explanation will be given in the next number of the *Advocate*.

jan. 24—3t

WATCHES,
JEWELLERY AND SILVER WARE.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lapine and Plain WATCHES, fine Gold Chains, Seals, Keys, Silver Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Soup Ladles, Spectacles, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, a few hundred Musical Boxes, and a variety of other Fancy Articles, which he offers for sale very low, wholesale or retail, at his Jewellery Store, No. 80 Market street, between Second and Third streets, next door at the Indian King Tavern.

Sept. 20—6m* WILLIAM BAILY.

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &C.

THE Subscriber has always for sale, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds. Also, Cummins' superior eight day Time-pieces, gold chains, seals, keys, breast-pins, finger rings, ear rings, silver spectacles, thimbles, table and tea spoons, sugar tongs, musical boxes, and a variety of other goods, which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices.

Orders from the country particularly attended to.

JOHN C. FARR,
Aug. 30—1y No. 88 Market street, Philadelphia.

MEDICAL FLORA;

OR, MANUAL OF THE MEDICAL BOTANY of the UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA, with 52 PLATES.

Medical plants are compound Medicines, prepared by the hands of Nature, &c.—Med. Princ. 91.

By C. S. RAFINESQUE, A. M., PH. D.
Ex-Prof. of Botany, Natural History, &c. in Transylv. University of Lexington, the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, &c.

FOR SALE BY
JUDAH DOBSON, 108 Chesnut street.
CAREY, LEA & CAREY, S. E. corner of Chesnut and Fourth streets.
R. H. SMALL, 165 Chesnut street.
JOHN GRIGG, 9 North Fourth street.
E. LITTELL, 88 Chesnut street.
URIAH HUNT, 147 Market street.
BENNETT & WALTON, 37 Market street.
JOSEPH McDOWELL, 25 Market street.
ELIJAH WEAVER, 5 North Front street.
TOWAR & HOGAN, 241 Market street.
S. C. ATKINSON, 112 Chesnut street.

Nov. 15—tf

THE LANCASTER STAGE,

FROM the Union Hotel, No. 244 Market street, carries passengers from City to City, for $3. It has five changes of horses, goes in a day, and arrives at Lancaster about 5 o'clock, P. M. jan. 31—4t*

CARPET MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE MILNER has removed from No. 65 Vine street, to No. 153 North Fourth street, above Callowhill street, next door to the sign of the Half Moon and Seven Stars.

FOR SALE.

G. M. has got on hand, a quantity of Domestic Carpets, of different patterns and quality.

N. B. Customers' Weaving done as usual, upon reasonable terms, at No. 153 North Fourth street, as above.

Nov. 8—3m*

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

First door above the Post Office, FRANKLIN PLACE,

WHERE may be had, at the Manufacturer's lowest prices, every description of WRITING and LETTER PAPER, imperial, super royal, royal and medium Printing Paper, with almost any other kind and quality of Paper, manufactured in this country.

Dec. 27—tf S. POTTER.

DRUG & MEDICINAL STORE,
No. 270 Arch street, near Tenth.

STEPHEN CHARLES NEGUS informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Drug and Chemical Store, and offers for sale a stock of genuine and fresh Drugs and Medicines, with English Vegetable Extracts, and a variety of other articles, of the first quality, Gum Elastic Instruments, &c. &c.

All his medicines have been selected with great care, and are of the most approved kind, and the best quality.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes will be accurately and promptly attended to.

Medicine Chests, for Families, provided or replenished, at short notice.

Country Physicians supplied on reasonable terms.

feb. 7—tf

FRANKFORD PROPERTY.
FOR SALE,

A substantial double three story Stone House and Piazza, with a back building, 30 feet by 18, suitable for a Manufactory; situate on the highest and healthiest part of Frankford, adjoining the residence of Col. Burd.

The property will be sold low, clear of all incumbrances, and part only of the purchase money required. Possession may be had by the 1st of April. Inquire of

ADAM RAMAGE,
feb. 7—3t Library street, Philadelphia.

THE MANAGERS
OF THE PRODUCERS' EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION STORE, No. 453 Market street, beg leave to inform the public that the said store is now open for the sale and exchange of manufactured articles, and for the reception of goods to be sold on moderate commissions. Manufacturers and others, who have large quantities of goods on hand, which they wish to turn into cash, may derive considerable advantages from this establishment, as it is located in a part of the city where business is rapidly increasing. Members of the said association can receive groceries and other goods in exchange for manufactured articles.

The constitution of the said association may be had at the store. feb. 7—3t*

Ivory Chess Men, Card Cases, &c.

THE Subscribers have just received a beautiful invoice of Canton Goods, of the following descriptions:

Chess Men, splendidly carved and ornamented.
Carved Ivory Card Cases, a beautiful article.
Paper Folders, carved and plain.
Ivory Rings, for children.
Pearl Counters.
Chinese Tangrams, with 2 explanations.
Tambour Cases, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold low, by

S. HART & SON,
No. 65 South Third street.

☞ Direction, opposite Girard's Bank.

feb. 7—3t

NOTICE TO
JOURNEYMEN CABINET MAKERS.

THE EMPLOYERS OF CINCINNATI, Ohio, will employ from forty to fifty Journeymen, if application be made to the Committee, viz:

A. M'ALPIN,
C. LEYMAN,
R. & M. STEWART,
A. & G. ROGERS.

Cincinnati, January 26, 1829. feb. 7—3t*

WANTED,

AT THE BRANDYWINE IRON WORKS, Chester county, Pa. THREE GOOD NAILERS. Apply at the Works. feb. 7—3t*

WASHINGTON BIRTH NIGHT BALL,
At the Masonic Hall, Chesnut street.

A. BONAFFON respectfully informs those Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of participating in the celebration of the occasion, that he will have a Subscription Ball on Monday, the 23d of February, inst.

The Grand Officers, according to their gentlemanly and liberal principles, having granted A. B. new decorations to his apartments, such as new curtains, new looking glasses, new lustres, and the gas establishment put in complete order, together with additional decorations by A. B. will contribute to make those apartments the most convenient and most splendid of any in this city.

Ladies desirous of attending the above Ball, will please to apply for tickets in person, or by notes, stating residence, No. of house and street. Gentlemen desirous of Ladies' Tickets, will have to give such reference as A. B. will require.

The banqueting Room will be opened, and the apartments extra brilliantly illuminated with gas.

The Subscription List is now opened at the Hall.

Gentlemen's Tickets $1, and allowed two Ladies' Tickets. Tickets are now ready for delivery at the Hall. The Refreshment Room will be sumptuously provided.

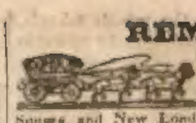
F. Johnson and Band are engaged.

A Ball on the 4th of March next. feb. 7—3t

GEORGE TAGG

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has returned to his old stand, No. 1 SOUTH SECOND STREET, where he intends keeping for sale, as usual, a general assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, wholesale and retail, on reasonable terms. Jan. 17—eo3t*

REMOVAL.



THE Proprietors of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Mail Stage Line, via Concord, Chadsford, Kennett Square, and New London Cross Roads, have removed their Line from the Indian Queen, South Fourth street, to the House of Joseph Taylor, Western Hotel, Market, above Eighth street, from which they will start every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, precisely at 6 o'clock. The passengers will lodge at New London Cross Roads. The Company have provided first rate coaches, good teams, and careful drivers, and flatter themselves that they will meet with a share of public patronage. Conveyances are provided for passengers wishing to pass into the country at the following places, to wit:

Gibbon's Tavern, Concord Meeting House, Kennett's Square, New London Cross Roads, Port Deposit, and Bell Air.

Fare through, $6. Way passengers, 6¼ cents per mile.

Dec. 6—tf

W. J. BEDLOCK'S

SELECT School for Young Ladies, and BEDLOCK & YOUNG'S Select School for Boys, will recommence their duties on the 1st of September next.

No. 27 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.

Aug. 23—6m

WILLIAM H. MOORE,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, (south side.)

THE subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of coffins, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented. Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Cards, Crape, Gloves, Ice Boxes, &c.

The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *Circumstances taken into consideration.* aug 30—tf

LEATHER STORE.

No. 15 DOCK STREET, a few doors above the Drawbridge.

WILLIAMS & HUTCHINSON keep constantly on hand, an assortment of finished LEATHER, suitable for Coachmakers, Saddlers, Shoemakers, &c. all of which they offer for sale on reasonable terms. Dec. 20—3m*

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

☞ *IT HAS NEVER FAILED.* ☜

THIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 169 PINE STREET, where application can be made *either by letter, or personally.* feb 16—1y

DRUG & CHEMICAL STORE,
Situate at the N. E. corner of Chesnut and Seventh streets, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber has constantly on hand, an assortment of the best Medicine, Chemical Preparations, fresh Vegetable Extracts, &c. &c.

Country Physicians supplied on moderate terms, and a liberal deduction made to wholesale purchasers. The following are amongst the articles now on hand, and warranted genuine:

Emetine,	Extract of Elaterium, Clutterbuck's, dose from ¼ to ½ of a grain,
Morphine,	do. Strammonium,
Lupuline,	do. Belladona,
Quinine, French,	do. Cicuta,
do. American,	do. Hyosciamus,
Iodine,	do. Butternut,
Do. Tincture of,	do. Quinine,
Croton Oil, (dose, one drop,)	do. Taraxacum,
Hydriodate of Potash,	do. Colocynth comp.
Oxymuriat of do.	do. do. simp.
English Calomel,	do. Opium,
Do. Blue Mass,	do. Gentian, &c. &c.
Oil of Cubebs,	With a quantity of Gum
Do. Valerian,	Elastic Instruments.
Do. Tobacco, &c.	
Chloride of Lime,	

Also, Wilson's Tinctures for Gout and Rheumatism.—A great assortment of Patent Medicines neatly put up, and for sale at the above place, by

jan. 31—tf ROBESON MOORE.

FURNITURE.
RICHARD POWELL,
No. 154 North Second street, above the sign of the Camel,

MAKES to order, and generally has on hand, a variety of good CABINET FURNITURE, at the most moderate prices. Dec. 27—3m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST, on the 19th inst. a Gold Double Cased Capped and Jewelled English Watch, Maker's Name, BENJAMIN WEBB, London, number not recollected; the outside case engraved; a Chrystal Seal with a Key at one end, moving on a swivel, attached by a black silk string to the Watch.

Any person who will deliver the said Watch to THOMAS PARKER, Watchmaker, No. 13 South Third street, shall receive the above reward.

1mo. 31—tf

DR. CHAMBERS'
REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.
BEWARE OF IMPOSTURE.

THE almost incredible success which Dr. Chambers' Medicine has met with in the cure of Intemperance, has brought forth many fraudulent imitations of this valuable remedy. To secure the public against imposition, the directions accompanying the genuine remedy for Intemperance are signed by James H. Hart, M. D. and A. M. Fanning, successors to Dr. Chambers. Sold in Philadelphia exclusively by the following Agents: WILLIAM MOORHEAD, 314 South Second street.

ELLIS & MORRIS, 36 Chesnut street.

feb 16—tf

CANARY, MOCKING, & RED BIRDS.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 175 Cherry street, the first house above Eighth street. march 22—tf

JAMES M'CORMICH,

No. 391 North Second, above Green street,

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public for their former patronage, and begs leave to inform them that he continues to supply *Boots, Gentlemen and Ladies' Shoes*, of the first quality and on moderate terms.

N. B. Orders from Country Storekeepers punctually attended to. Dec. 13—3m

GUM ELASTIC OVER-SHOES.

A SMALL lot of very superior Gum Elastic Over-Shoes, just opened.

Gentlemen's wax calf boots, ... $3 75
Do. copper nailed boots, good, ... 2 50
Youth and boys boots, from ..... 1 75 to 2 25

With a general assortment of Ladies' Kid, Lasting and Morocco shoes and boots—Gentlemen's fine and common shoes, monroes, &c. &c.

SAMUEL D. BREED,
Nov. 1—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

Tontine Coffee House, New York,
A HOTEL ON A NEW PLAN.

THIS HANDSOME BUILDING is open on the European plan, where lodgings may be taken, and where meals are given at any time, at a minute's notice, from a bill of fare. One advantage in it is, that every person pays for precisely what he orders, and nothing more, and may live more or less expensively as he pleases.

The lodgings are extensive, and mostly single rooms, handsomely furnished, which are let at 37½ cents a day; a night's lodging the same. Those who visit New York, are invited to try this new establishment, a more particular description of which may be seen in the New York Daily Advertiser.

The Building is well known as the former Merchants' Exchange, situated on Wall street, near the new Exchange, the Banks, Insurance Offices, Dry Goods Auctions, and with the place for Public Sales in the street, in front.

New York, December 13, 1828—3m

TO CABINET MAKERS

TWO JOURNEYMEN CABINET MAKERS wanted, to go to a Southern State, who will be located in a pleasant and healthful town. Fifty per cent. will be given in addition to the Philadelphia Book prices for Cabinet Work, and constant employment for one or more years. None need apply but good workmen. For further particulars, inquire at this Office.

jan. 31—3t

FOR SALE CHEAP,

At No. 466 North Second street.

A NUMBER of Gigs, Sulkeys and Dearborns. Also, a fine Bay Horse, perfectly sound in all kind, will be disposed of with either of the above articles. jan. 24—tf

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE at No. 68 CHESNUT STREET, a Narrative of the Proceedings of the Society of Friends, called Quakers, within the Quarterly Meeting for London and Middlesex, against THOMAS FOSTER, for openly professing their Primitive Doctrines concerning the Unity and Supremacy of God, the Father.

Also, an Appeal and Address to the Yearly Meeting of the Society, called Friends, held in London, together with a Sequel to the above Appeal, &c. &c. by THOMAS FOSTER, on his excommunication from said Meeting.

N. B. The above works afford a correct description of the State of Society in England, highly interesting a Friends of America. We here remind the reader that Thomas Foster, author of the foregoing works, was disowned "for openly professing their Primitive Doctrines concerning the Unity of God." As the Author is undoubtedly a man of talents, and of unexceptionable character, and strict veracity, his writings may therefore be depended on, and all who wish to obtain a correct account of the English Society, called Friends, from official accounts, concerning the principles and method of discipline, would do well to apply soon, as but a few copies have arrived. 1mo. 24—4t

CHARLES K. SERVOSS,
No. 60 North Second, 4 doors above Arch st.

OFFERS for sale, cheap, wholesale and retail, a general assortment of Looking Glasses, Fancy Hardware, Cutlery, &c. suitable for Country Merchants, Housekeepers, and others.

jan. 31—3t

THE TEETH.

Pressure and Tartar destroy the Teeth.

THE operation of Plugging with gold or silver, before the Teeth become tender, is truly important.

No pain is given in saving the Teeth, *if timely application be made.*

The Artificial Teeth the advertiser furnishes, are the nearest to human Teeth of any yet discovered. Charges moderate—advice gratis. Office, No. 122 North Fourth street, above Race street.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist.

N. B. A cure for the Tooth-ache, approved by the London Medical Society. jan. 24—3m

JOSEPH & THOMAS WOOD & CO.
No. 65 Market street,

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of Merchants to their present assortment of Staple and Fancy Silks, Laces, Bobbinets, &c. as in addition to their former supply, they have received by the latest arrivals, a large assortment, among which are the following, viz:

Italian Lutestrings, jet and blue-black,
French black Lutestrings, 3 and 4-4 wide,
Lutestring black Crapes,
Grenadine and Gauze Scarfs and Hdkfs.
Gros de Nap Hdkfs.
Love Hdkfs. and Ribands,
Palmerine and Battiste, for Dresses,
Black Silk Serge and Levantines,
Silk Velvets, superior black and assorted,
French Crapes, black, white and assorted,
Arcophine do. do. do.
Elastic Garters,
Double Florences, black, white and assorted,
Silk Gloves, do. do. do.
Sock Hose and Half Hose, black and white,
Hoskin Gloves, Men's, Boulard's make,
Do. Women's, white and assorted,
Black Mode, 3 and 4-4 wide,
Swiss Muslins, figured and plain,
Thread Laces and Edgings,
4, 5, 6 and 7-4 plain Bobbinet,
4-4 figured do.
1 case No. 5-12 figured Taffeta Ribands, new style,
2 do. No. 6-18 and 9-22 do. do.
1 do. No. 12-50 do. do.
Edged and plain Taffeta and Satin Ribands, superior quality, Nos. 11, 9, 2-12, 3, 4-16, 6-12,
New style Belt and